TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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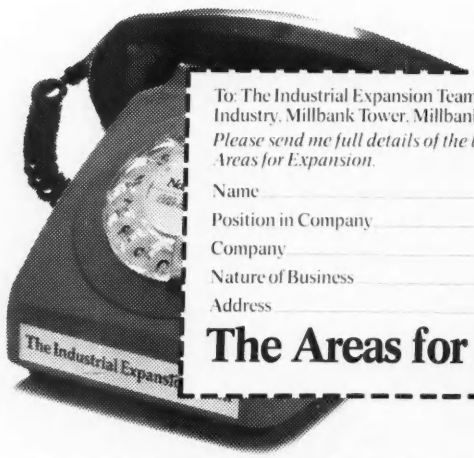

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Towards compatible commodity coding systems

by D. L. Judd, DTI Standard Weights and Measures Division

Everybody needs and uses commodity coding systems. Decisions on the future development of such systems have growing commercial national and international significance. There are benefits which can arise from inter-related organisations using standardised and compatible coding systems. This article summarises some of the salient aspects and indicates recent developments.

THE term 'commodity coding' although not particularly apt, is in common use to describe the philosophy and practice of communicating all manner of information about all kinds of things, by numbers, letters, patterns, colours and so on; in short, by code. This can be for such purposes as ordering, statistics, levying taxes, stock control or indeed any situation where identification or specification of a commodity is required to ensure that those concerned are referring to the same thing. In the past this was achieved simply by giving each item a name and then qualifying that name sufficiently to indicate the particular object being referred to. However, as trade and commerce became more and more complicated, it became necessary to identify the many different types of item with code names or numbers. This was the beginning of commodity coding in the sense we use the term today.

Coding systems

Although an enormous number of coding systems has been built up to suit individual purposes, the main codes fall into one or the other of the following basic categories:

(i) the **Serial** number, to indicate uniquely a particular item; examples are the registration number of a car or a gun;

(ii) the **Item of Production** number, that is to say a code number which can be applied to all items which, from the producers' of those items point of view are the same. For example, all electric light bulbs, made by one manufacturer to the same specification and for the same market, would have the same item of production number, though this would be different from that of another manufacturer.

(iii) the **Item of Supply** number covers things which are interchangeable from a particular user's point of view. However, two items which may be considered the same by one user may not be by another. An example would be two different makes of ball race, each having the same nominal dimensions, but different tolerances, so that although for one user either ball race would fit, for another only the ball race having the tighter tolerances might do;

(iv) the **Classification** number in which similar items are grouped together for statistical, taxation, responsibility, cataloguing, etc. purposes and for information retrieval. For example, duplicators and typewriters might be classified under one number for customs purposes, but separately for cataloguing.

In the past this multiplicity of coding systems has led to inconvenience, inaccuracy, delays and extra costs. It is only through examining the potential use of automatic data handling that an appreciation of the real extent of the costs of this jungle of commodity codes is becoming apparent. An increased use of computers is expected to highlight the costs of translation between coding systems which are widely dissimilar or incompatible. This has already led to several attempts to rationalise different systems within groups of organisations. However, even where rationalisation within a group leads to the production of a common system, this is more often than not incompatible with most of those used by its other contacts.

The costs of these barriers to communication taken over the whole spectrum of trade and industry, must exceed many millions of pounds in this country alone. Over the trading world the costs must be enormous. What can be done about it? Such vast quantities of data already exist in the forms of catalogues, tapes, punched cards and so on, that any attempt at overall revision would be extremely expensive and time consuming, whilst the latent benefits of any rationalisation would not appear until much later. Nor is there general agreement on what changes should take place. Nevertheless, the longer the wait for a solution the more expensive and the more difficult it becomes to change and even greater become the costs of incompatibility between systems.

Co-ordination of effort

Work by the National Computing Centre has indicated that there would be substantial advantages to producers., wholesalers, retailers and large purchasers if **item of production** code numbers used by manufacturers etc., were at least to be in some standard format. Not only would users be able to recognise such code numbers more readily but computers could also be more easily programmed to handle them.

To follow up this work the British Standards Institution has set up a Committee on Commodity Coding, representative of a wide range of interests. This Committee is examining the scope for producing and adopting such a standard format and has prepared a 'draft for comment', including a questionnaire, which will be given a very wide circulation, mainly in this country but also in France and Germany. The response to this draft will give some guidance on the potential for timely progress in this area.

The Department of Trade and Industry has responsibility for co-ordinating Government policy in the field of Commodity Coding. Its Standards, Weights and Measures (SWM) Division handles this work within DTI and provides the secretariat to a Tripartite Working Group on Commodity Coding with France and Germany. This group, which was set up some two years ago, has been exchanging information on developments in the three countries and examining the scope for co-ordinating future action.

The BSI proposals have been drawn to the attention of the

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Operating the agreement,
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A case study will be included to give participants a chance to assess a situation for themselves and decide what action may be taken.

The cost for the three days is £75, exclusive of accommodation, and payment should be made at the time of booking.

The Glacier Institute of Management,
17 King Edward's Road,
Ruislip,
Middlesex.

French and German representatives, who have in return been giving details of plans and action in both France and Germany to extend part of the NATO codification system to civil applications in their public Sectors. This NATO system, largely based upon an American concept, is used throughout the NATO Defence area as an **item of supply** coding system. Many items of supply are common to both defence and civil sector needs and this particular system is already in use in the civil public sectors of Canada and the USA. Its international familiarity and the fact that a good deal of expensive preparatory work is freely available make it an attractive possibility for adapting as a national or international **item of supply** coding system.

Conclusions

Setting up existing commodity coding systems has already cost a great deal of money. These costs are likely to escalate and the incompatibility of systems could become a barrier to obtaining the full benefits of modern automatic data handling, especially through the use of computers. The problem in prospect is something akin to having thousands of people from hundreds of different countries all speaking different languages and trying to communicate with each other. The cost in time and money of the necessary interpretation is by no means an exaggerated analogy.

It is clear that the development and introduction of a universal code to serve all requirements is impracticable, but there are real possibilities for the promotion of single codes or families of codes serving a number of requirements. DTI's SWM Division will be interested to receive any comments or queries on this subject and its problems, especially if supported by examples of costs attributed to commodity coding problems. These should be addressed to Department of Trade and Industry, SWM Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN.

Government aid for 150 exploration projects

ONE hundred and fifty applications for grants under the Mineral Exploration Act amounting to over £1 million and involving some 30 British and overseas companies have already been approved by the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, said in London on April 2.

'I hope to see many more in the coming months', he told the opening session of the International Mineral Processing Congress.

'The Industrial Development Executive, for which I am responsible, has a major role to play in encouraging the mining industry to explore for minerals and establish new mines here. In 1971 our first new tin mine for half a century, Wheal Jane in Cornwall, was opened and helped greatly towards the increase in UK tin production from 1,800 tons in 1971 to 3,300 tons in 1972.

'In Yorkshire, a major new potash mine is under construction and making good progress. Indeed, we hope that within the next decade output from new mines will enable us to make savings of as much as £100 million a year on the balance of payments.

'The Mineral Exploration Act enables the Government to give financial assistance towards exploration for mineral deposits in Great Britain and on the Continental Shelf. Up to 35 per cent of the costs of searching for non-ferrous metals, fluorspar, barium minerals and potash may be obtained. This covers the exploration and evaluation of a project up to the point where a decision can be taken of the commercial viability of an orebody.'

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was the principal guest at the Merseyside Chamber of Commerce and Industry spring luncheon at Liverpool last week. The picture shows (from the left) Mr. Robert Johnson, chairman of the chamber; Mr. Chataway; Mr. Roy Lock, Director of Giro, Bootle; and Mr. Denis Dodds, chairman of Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board.

Establishment of the Price Commission

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on April 2 formally appointed Sir Arthur Cockfield as chairman and Mr. Kenneth Noble as a deputy chairman of the Price Commission. Both are full-time appointments.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Godber also appointed Miss Sheila Black, Professor Douglas Hague, Miss M. E. Head, OBE, Mr. A. W. Howitt and Mr. F. B. Kitchen as part-time members of the Price Commission.

The Price Commission is now formally established. Mr. Noble, in addition to being a deputy chairman of the Commission, will be chairman of the Commission's Food Panel, the full composition of which will be announced shortly.

The address of the Price Commission is: Neville House, Page Street, Westminster, London SW1P 4LS.

The standstill on prices under the first stage of the programme for controlling inflation will remain in operation until April 28.

When Stage Two of the programme (The Counter Inflation Programme: 'The Operation of Stage Two' (Cmnd. 5267)) comes into operation on April 29 there will be regional offices in the ten major cities to deal with queries on prices. Advertisements in national and provincial newspapers starting in mid-April will tell industrial and commercial enterprises how they are affected by the Act, and the procedures to be adopted to comply with the Act. From mid-April a telephone inquiry point will be in operation, and explanatory leaflets will be available.

For the purpose of the Price Commission firms are divided into three categories, defined in terms of their sales in the domestic market during the financial year ending not later than December 31, 1972, as follows:

	Category I Pre-notification and reporting	Category II Reporting	Category III Record-keeping
	£ million	£ million	£ million
Manufacturing, mining, public utilities, transport, postal services and telecommunications	over 50	5-50	1-5
Wholesalers, retailers and other distributive trades	—	over 10	0.25-10
Services	over 20	5-20	0.25-5
Construction	—	over 10	1-10
Professional services	National scales of rates	over 0.5	0.1-0.5

Category I—Prior Notification and Reporting

Firms are required to notify the Price Commission eight weeks in advance of increasing the prices of goods they sell, and are required to submit to the Commission quarterly reports of their costs, prices and profit margins for scrutiny.

Category II—Reporting

Firms are not required to obtain consent before increasing their prices, but they will be required to submit quarterly reports of their costs, prices and profits to the Commission.

Category III—Record-keeping

Firms will be subject to spot checks, but will not be required to obtain prior agreement to price increases or to submit quarterly reports on costs, prices and profits. Firms will have to keep records in an appropriate form.

Others

Firms with sales smaller than the lower limit in the record-keeping category will be expected to adhere to the Code.

Pay Board advice on how to notify settlements and keep records

A GUIDE to employers on how to notify settlements and keep records under the Counter-Inflation Act 1973 is available from the Pay Board.

Under the Act employers must:

—notify settlements affecting 1,000 employees or more to the Pay Board for approval before they can be implemented;

—notify settlements affecting 100 and up to 1,000 employees within seven days of being implemented.

In both cases this applies to all settlements made since November 6, 1972.

All firms with more than 10 employees must keep records of pay.

The guide may be obtained free of charge with notification forms from the Pay Board's Information Centre at Cleland House, Page Street, Westminster, London SW1P 4LW (Tel: 01-828 7050) which will provide further information on notification and record-keeping procedures.

Official appointments

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. F. E. Bonner to be re-appointed as a member of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Councillor R. McNab to be a member of the Scottish Gas Consumers' Council.

Mr. Stanley Douglas to be chairman of the Local Employment Act Financial Advisory Committee. Mr. Douglas, who has been a member of the Committee since 1967 and was formerly assistant general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, assumed the chairmanship on April 5.

He succeeds Mr. W. E. Parker who has been chairman since July 1971 and who is resigning because of pressure of other commitments.

'Maplin opening in 1980 remains objective'

—Mr. Michael Heseltine

IF Heathrow and Gatwick Airports were allowed to expand indefinitely, it would mean an absolutely intolerable position for passengers for ever-lengthening peak periods, and people living in areas nearby would obtain no alleviation of the noise problem, said Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, when he opened the conference 'Airports for the Eighties' in London on April 3.

'The Government cannot allow this to happen', he emphasised. 'Perhaps we could just get by for some years, by patching here, compromising there, adopting temporary expedients elsewhere. But is this the way we want to plan our airports in SE England? By any account we will need an airport for the 80's to serve this area before long. Whatever the arguments about the exact date it will be required, surely it is best now to push ahead as fast as possible to bring much-needed relief both to airport congestion problems and more importantly to obtain relief from the noise problem.

'Maplin has tremendous advantages both for airport planners and for those concerned with the protection of the environment. I am fully conscious that there are other difficulties in this complex project, but we are facing up to them, and an opening date of 1980 remains our objective. I look to everyone in the aviation industry to assist us in making Maplin airport the success it deserves to be', he concluded.

Earlier, Mr. Heseltine had described the continuing need for Heathrow and Gatwick to serve as major airports, and pointed to existing severe congestion both at and on the approaches to these airports at certain times. 'This is likely to worsen and last for longer periods as demand moves inexorably upwards', he said. 'Over the last 10 years there has been an average annual increase of 10 per cent in passengers at Heathrow and at Gatwick 20 per cent. With the trend towards larger aircraft the growth in aircraft movements has been less, an average of six per cent at Heathrow and nine per cent at Gatwick.

'Last year there were a million extra passengers at Heathrow compared with the previous year, an increase of eight per cent; there were well over a million extra passengers at Gatwick, an increase of 30 per cent. There were 7,000 extra aircraft movements at Heathrow, an increase of 2½ per cent; at Gatwick there were 10,000 more movements, an increase of nearly 12 per cent.'

He emphasised that already in 1972 the number of air transport movements at London's airports had practically reached the Roskill forecast for 1975, adding 'Our forecasts for the future assume some slowing down in these growth rates particularly in the number of movements following the introduction of larger aircraft but I do not think that anyone doubts that the trend will still be steadily upwards.'

Mr. Heseltine added that in the very complex field of air traffic and airport capacity forecasting, it was difficult to say precisely when saturation point would be reached at London's airports. The Roskill Commission thought that on certain assumptions runway capacity would be reached in 1981, though they recommended an opening date of 1980 for the airport. In this ever-changing industry adjustments had to be made to views taken only a short time before, and he was sure the experts would be able to show that on certain assumptions capacity might not be reached for a year or two later.

'However, in the airport planning field, runway capacity is not the only point to consider', he continued. 'The planning of the terminal area has to be taken into account, also the problems of surface access, and above all, in this environmental-conscious age—the disturbance caused to people living near airports. I need not tell anyone here that if we were starting from scratch to plan a major international airport, none of the existing airports in the SE would be serious contenders. At Heathrow in particular the congestion on the ground, at approaches and the noise caused in the built-up areas around are all matters for serious concern. Work in hand, and planned at Heathrow and Gatwick will, we hope, prevent a serious deterioration by 1980. If however, these airports were allowed to expand indefinitely, if that were feasible, an absolutely intolerable position would be reached for passengers for ever-lengthening peak periods, and people living in areas nearby would obtain no alleviation of the noise problem.'

About 600 delegates from 30 countries attended the Institution of Civil Engineers' fourth airports conference, 'Airports for the Eighties', in London last week. Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping (left), addressed the conference, and the chairman of the opening session was Mr. R. le G. Hetherington, president of the institution (standing). On his right, partly hidden, is the institution's secretary, Mr. J. G. Watson.

Discussing security problems at airports in an age of violence, Mr. Heseltine said it was clearly essential that security should be built in to new airports and in to major additions to existing airports. 'This is why from the outset I have emphasised that security advice should be available, and should be followed in planning Maplin. I have no doubt that the engineers and planners will meet this challenge and so ensure that Maplin is not only one of the best planned airports in the world but also among the most secure.'

Stricter limits at Heathrow and Gatwick when Maplin Airport opens

WHILE Heathrow and Gatwick will continue as major airports serving the London area after 1980, it should be possible to impose stricter limits on air traffic movements at these two airports as the new airport at Maplin becomes operational. This is stated in *Action against Aircraft Noise*, Progress Report 1973, published by the Department of Trade and Industry.

In a foreword, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, writes: "Aviation is a vital part of our economy. But most jet aircraft are noisy, and aircraft noise is a nuisance that affects large numbers of people. This booklet sets out the problem, and explains how it is being tackled. It reports the continuing short-term action to reduce the impact of aircraft noise near airports or under flight paths. It describes the advances in aero-engine development and airport planning which offer the only long-term solution. I hope it will also help to show Government's concern for the quality of life, and our determination to deal with the problems of aircraft noise."

On Maplin Airport, the booklet says (page 22) that noise is a vital consideration in the location of new airports and the alignment of new runways. 'In considering the siting of the Third London Airport, it is stated "the Government concluded that because environmental and planning aspects were of paramount importance. the best available location would be Maplin. While Heathrow and Gatwick will continue as major airports serving the London area, it should be possible to impose stricter limits or air traffic movements at these two airports after 1980 as the new airport becomes operational. It is also expected that when Maplin comes into use, there will be no continuing need for Luton and Stansted to be used to any

major extent for public air transport purposes. It is even possible that both airports might cease to be used by scheduled and charter services.'

The booklet concludes: 'Over the years a great deal has been done to protect people from aircraft noise, and in many important respects the UK has led the way. But there are no quick solutions to the problem. Noise certification is a big step in the right direction and will result in the gradual introduction of quieter types of aircraft during the 1970s. Against this we can expect that still more people will want to use aeroplanes and so total traffic will continue to increase. Thus it must be a number of years before the noise nuisance is finally overcome. Meanwhile, our aim must be to press ahead as fast as is practicable with measures to minimise disturbance and to develop new and even more effective techniques of reducing the nuisance that has stemmed from the ever-growing demand for air travel.'

The booklet contains several colour plans of air routes in the Heathrow and Gatwick areas and a full explanation of the many steps being taken to combat aircraft noise. It covers the control of noise abatement measures by the Government under the Civil Aviation Act 1971, the introduction of the RB211 engine, restrictions on night flights at airports, take off and landing procedures, ground-running rules, and research into quieter engines.

Copies may be obtained, free of charge, from Room 342, Civil Aviation Division 3, DTI, Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2 N 6BQ.

The Civil Aviation Authority's first year

AFTER its first year the Civil Aviation Authority has issued a statement which says that the Authority has taken a fresh look at many of the country's civil aviation problems and has made decisions affecting the development of the industry for many years to come.

On the economic side the Authority has pressed for the introduction of entirely new concepts of air travel, while on the safety side it has been re-examining some of the underlying problems. Far-reaching decisions have been taken affecting the development of the National Air Traffic Services, and a start has been made in studying the country's national airport requirements and the particular problems of the Scottish Highlands and Islands.

The Authority brought together various civil aviation functions previously undertaken by the Department of Trade and Industry, the Air Transport Licensing Board and the Air Registration Board—a division of responsibilities which was seen as a source of weakness in the system as a whole. The new organisation has made possible both a more positive role in the economic regulation of the industry, and also an improvement in co-ordination between the airworthiness and operational aspects of safety and between safety and economic control.

Setting up the Authority has necessitated not only some radical changes in organisation, but also in methods. On the financial side especially the Authority has broken away from Civil Service traditions and has introduced new financial controls more appropriate to its long-term commercial objectives.

In general the Authority has aimed to realise the hopes of the Edwards Committee that it should be 'a strong body standing up for British civil aviation and making the citizens of this country aware, through its reports and pronouncements, of the importance of aviation and Britain's part in it.'

Air Travel Organisers' Licences

THE Civil Aviation Authority has released the seventh list of names of air travel organisers to whom it proposes to grant Air Travel Organisers' Licences when they have paid the required fees and charges and have also fulfilled the Authority's bonding requirements. This is published below, together with amendments to licence details published in earlier lists.

The list of names also shows the number which the licence will be given when it is granted. This licence number will be exclusive to the original grantee and he will retain it for as many years as he continues to be entitled to hold a licence. In no circumstances will the number be allotted to any other air travel organiser.

The type of activity for which the licence may be issued is indicated as follows:

(A) The organisation of advance booking travel.
(B) The organisation of inclusive tours by air.
(C) The organisation of other forms of air travel as specified in the licence.
(D) Brokerage on behalf of an air operator wishing to make accommodation on an aircraft available to a travel organiser.

Proposed licence number	
ATOL 262 B	Aegina Club Ltd.
ATOL 409 A	Albionair Chartouis Ltd.
ATOL 420 B	Amathus Navigation Co. (United Kingdom) Ltd.
ATOL 211 B	Amber Dolphin Ltd.
ATOL 414 C	The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd.
ATOL 381 AB	Beach Villas Ltd.
ATOL 170 B	Blueskies Ltd.
ATOL 056 B	Chequers Travel Ltd.
ATOL 285 BCD	CIT (England) Ltd.
ATOL 127 B	Citol International Tour Operators Ltd.
ATOL 407 BC	Court Line Ltd.
ATOL 369 B	Crawford Perry Travel Ltd.
ATOL 200 B	ETA Tours Ltd.
ATOL 418 BC	Faircourt Tours Ltd.
ATOL 214 B	Forest of Dean Travel Ltd.
ATOL 368 B	Fryer Travel Ltd.
ATOL 403 C	Gdynia America Shipping Lines (London) Ltd.
ATOL 198 B	Holiday Villas Ltd.
ATOL 085 BCD	Hosts Ltd.
ATOL 030 D	Inter Jet Travel Consultants
ATOL 413 B	A. W. Ivey and Son
ATOL 176 B	Janaway Travel Ltd.
ATOL 376 D	M. K. Kendall Ltd.
ATOL 394 C	Lep Travel Ltd.
ATOL 029 B	Maltavillas Ltd.
ATOL 138 B	Mancunia Travel Ltd.
ATOL 049 BC	Melia Travel Ltd.
ATOL 016 ABC	Meon Travel Agency Ltd.
ATOL 270 CD	Merlin Aviation Air Charter Brokers and Aviation Consultants Ltd.
ATOL 301 B	Milbanke Tours Ltd. (Flair/Hickie Borman)
ATOL 298 CD	Milbanke Travel Ltd.
ATOL 357 B	Musgrove and Watson (Overseas) Ltd.
ATOL 400 C	National Union of Students Travel Service
ATOL 295 ABCD	Orion Travel Ltd.
ATOL 314 BC	Pofinatour Ltd.
ATOL 134 A	The Presbyterian Fellowship
ATOL 417 ABC	Robert Sibbald Travel Agents Ltd.
ATOL 073 B	Sovscot Tours Ltd.
ATOL 411 BC	Sport and Travel Ltd.
ATOL 232 B	Travel Centre (Norwich) Ltd.
ATOL 319 B	Trident Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 159 AC	Usit Ltd.
ATOL 121 ABC	Vacationplan Ltd.
ATOL 316 BC	Wallace Arnold Tours Ltd.
AMENDMENTS	
ATOL 110 A	Atlantic and Pacific Management Ltd.
ATOL 346 BC	Pickfords Travel Service Ltd.
ATOL 382 B	Redwood Travel Ltd.
WITHDRAWN	
ATOL 378 B	The Northern General Transport Co. Ltd.

Summer restrictions on night jet movements at Heathrow

DETAILS of the ban which will apply to night jet take-offs at Heathrow this summer were announced on April 4 by Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping. Mr. Onslow who was replying to a Parliamentary Question, said:

'The ban on night jet departures between 2330-0600 hours (local time) is to apply from April 1 to October 31, with exemptions only in exceptional circumstances, on the same lines as in 1972. But the time after which jet aircraft may not be scheduled to depart is being changed from 2315 hours to 2300 hours with effect from June 1. Following consultation with airlines, and with the experience gained in operating the ban last year, the aim is to reduce total

night jet movements (landings and departures combined) by about 10 per cent as compared with 1972. Additionally it is the intention to explore with airlines, and with the British Airports Authority, the possibility of extending in 1974 the night hours during which the restriction on departures applies, and of reducing the number of night movements by jet freight aircraft.'

Notes

The ban on summer night jet departures was introduced for the first time in 1972; no restriction was imposed on non-jet aircraft. Provision was made for exemption in exceptional circumstances.

Permission for aircraft to depart between 2330 and 0600 (local time) is restricted to cases when delay causing a late departure is outside the operator's control. The circumstances in which departure is allowed are checked by the Department and include cases when hardship to passengers would be involved, where a freight aircraft is, for example, carrying live animals or urgent medical and other supplies, and where it is necessary to take special steps to relieve congestion at the airport.

There were 516 exempted departures last summer of which about 25 were due to the effect of industrial action in disrupting schedules.

A number of foreign airports operate various forms of night restrictions. In this country, apart from Heathrow, controls on the number of summer night jet movements are in force at Gatwick, Luton and Manchester.

This year, as in 1972, jet landings are not restricted but discussions with airlines indicate that the number of night jet arrivals is likely to be substantially less than last year's figure of 3,573. Taking departures and arrivals together the best available estimate is that total movements in 1973 should be about 10 per cent less than in 1972.

To assist in operating the restriction on departures, in particular to avoid as far as possible exempted departures shortly after 2330, it was stipulated in 1972 that departures should not be scheduled later than 2315 hours between April 1 and October 31. This year the scheduling time limit is to be the same from April 1 but will be changed to 2300 with effect from June 1.

The nightly restriction period from 2330 to 0600 is regarded by some as too short, but extension could cause serious disruption of air services. It is nevertheless the intention to explore with airlines and others concerned the possibility of extension in the summer of 1974, and also that of reducing the number of night jet freight movements.

Noise insulation grants scheme for Gatwick area

A NOISE insulation grants scheme for the Gatwick area is to come into operation on April 24, 1973. This was announced by Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, in answer to a Parliamentary question on April 3.

Mr. Onslow said: 'Following consultation with local authorities concerned and the British Airports Authority a Statutory Instrument* is being laid before Parliament today providing for a scheme to come into operation on April 24, 1973, under which grants for noise insulation purposes will be payable on specified terms and conditions to those living around Gatwick Airport. Householders in defined areas with an interest in property prior to January 1, 1973 will be eligible for grant. The terms and conditions of the scheme, which take account of local circumstances, are generally similar to those already applying at Heathrow, and provide for two levels of grant as well as making special provision for recipients of the higher rates of attendance allowances.'

Notes

Depending on proximity to the airport, two levels of grant will apply. Those eligible in an inner area immediately around the airport will receive 100 per cent grants up to a maximum total cost of the work of £360, whilst those eligible in the main area will receive 75 per cent grants up to a maximum total cost for the work of £275. Additionally, 100 per cent grants will be available in all areas of the scheme in cases involving housebound persons who are in receipt of the higher rates of attendance allowance.

The grants will be paid by the British Airports Authority, and the scheme administered on their behalf by local authorities.

Door to door distribution of explanatory leaflets in the eligible areas will take place during the week beginning April 16. Application forms for the grants will be available from local authorities from April 24.

* Gatwick Airport—London Noise Insulation Grants Scheme, 1973. SI 1973 No. 617.

The president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, Mr. Anthony Beresford (left), greets Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, at the Guildhall, London, last week. Sir Geoffrey addressed the federation's banquet.

Presentations of awards by ministers of the DTI

ON behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, the Minister for Industry, Mr. Tom Boardman, and the Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, Mr. Michael Heseltine, will present six Queen's Commendations for Valuable Service in the Air, two Queen's Commendations for Brave Conduct, and 33 British Empire Medals for meritorious service to trade and industry at a ceremony to be held at Lancaster House, Stable Yard, Westminster, SW1, on Monday, April 16.

In addition, Mr. Heseltine will present four Royal Humane Society awards.

New industry for Port Talbot

THE Department of Trade and Industry have announced that Morris Cohen (Underwear) Limited of Bow, London will be shortly opening a new factory in Port Talbot. The company manufacture lingerie and other clothing for Marks and Spencer. Occupation of the factory at Purcell Avenue, Sandfields, Port Talbot will enable them to expand their range of products and the new unit will be in full production by 1974.

Employment will be provided initially for 80 people and eventually it is anticipated that the company will employ 200, the majority women. Training facilities for sewing machinists are being made available at the Government Training Centre, Port Talbot.

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Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Jascot Securities Ltd., 21 Young Street, Edinburgh.
Money Matters Ltd., 1 St. Colne Street, Edinburgh EH3 6AB.
Tokai Bank Ltd., Plantation House, 10-15 Mincing Lane, London EC3.
St. Andrew Industrial Finance Ltd., 10 Harelaw Road, Edinburgh 13.
Merban Ltd., Room 150, 20 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7JH.
Saxon Nominees Ltd., 4/9 Wood Street, London EC2.
Leicester Industrial Securities Ltd., 52 Gloucester Place, London W1.
Derek Parry Ltd., 30 Newlands Close, Sidmouth, Devon EX 10 9NP.
Electric & Property Investment Co. Ltd., Leith House, 47 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7ET.
Security Selection Ltd., Market Buildings, 29 Mincing Lane, London EC3R 7EE.

Deletions:

Personal Investment Services, Derek Joseph Parry, 3 Selby Gardens, Peterborough PE3 6RD.

Change of address:

M & G Investment Management Ltd., Three Quays Tower Hill, London EC3.
Roynton Ltd., Bishop House, Wheat Street, Brecon.
Standard Guarantee Co. Ltd., 2 Cavendish Court, 13 Wigmore Street, London W1H 9LB.
P. R. Grimshawe & Co. Ltd., Bank House, Park Place, Leeds LS1 2QR.
Eastern Produce Securities Ltd., 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7RE.

Exempt dealers

Change of name:

Long Till & Colvin Ltd., to Butler Till Ltd.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1972 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Additions

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Barclays Unicorn Limited Unicorn House 252/6 Romford Road London E7	Unicorn Worldwide Trust	Royal Exchange Assurance Royal Exchange London EC3
Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Limited 6 Charles II Street St. James's Square London SW1Y 4AD	Canlife Income Unit Trust	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2
Remigium Management Limited Woolgate House Coleman Street London EC2R 5BL	Rowan Securities Fund	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland PO Box No. 5 Edinburgh 1
Changes		
DELETE		
First Investors and Savers Unit Managers Limited	Vavasseur Personal Portfolio Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2
AND REPLACE BY		
Vavasseur Unit Management Limited	Vavasseur Personal Portfolio Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2
DELETE		
First Investors and Savers Unit Managers Limited	Vavasseur Investment Trust Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2
AND REPLACE BY		
Vavasseur Unit Management Limited	Vavasseur Investment Trust Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2

By agreement with the Managers and Trustee the Order of Authorisation for the following scheme which has not been launched has been revoked:

Four Millbank Investments Limited 4 Millbank, London SW1	The Four Millbank Unit Trust Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry, London EC2

At the invitation of Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, seven industrial chaplains visited DTI headquarters last week. The aim was to strengthen bonds between the chaplains and the DTI by discussions about the chaplains' experiences in industry and their future role. The Chaplains were members of the privately sponsored Industrial Mission Association, which was formed in 1969 and now has 90 full-time chaplains in industry, including the nationalised sector. The chaplains, including the chairman of the association, the Rev. Brian Cordingley (third from left), are seen with Mr. Walker (fourth from right), and Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry (third from right), who hosted a lunch for the party.

'Market research essential to match overseas demand'

MORE market research and greater use of the results are absolutely essential for the continued progress of British industry, Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, said on April 6.

Addressing a conference of the Industrial Marketing Research Association at Canterbury, Mr. Emery said, 'As we all know the British economy is currently expanding faster than it has done for a very long time; faster indeed than many of our new partners in the European Community. The Government is determined to sustain rapid growth and our prospects are much more promising than they were in the 1960s.

'But there is no escaping the fact that if we are to stay among the growth leaders we have to become more responsive to demand outside this country; and better at judging what demand will be in five or 10 years' time. More research and greater use of the results are absolutely essential for the continued progress of British industry.

'Overseas demand is starting a new period of rapid expansion. Imports by the world's industrial countries are expected to grow by about 10-11 per cent annually over the next couple of years. There will be a major opportunity for British firms in the primary producers which we must not miss.

'Inside the European Community our opportunities speak for themselves. Between now and mid-1977 we shall see the progressive opening up of a tariff-free-market of 300 million people. And unless Europe drastically changes its character, rapid growth of demand will continue.

'The European Community has already meant extra research for firms eager to take early advantage of membership. They have studied factors like Community legislation, trading practices and technical requirements. They have, or they should have, researched the pros and cons of different ways of exploiting the potential—increasing outlets; buying subsidiaries; expanding capacity; and perhaps starting some form of co-operation with a European firm.

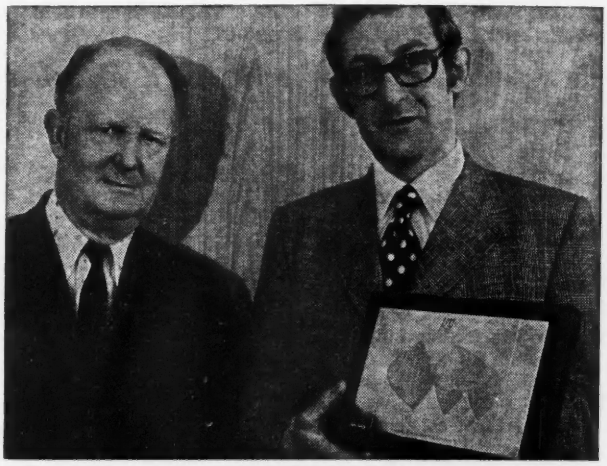
'But how many firms are there who are either not considering the immense possibilities even now or who are not using the professional research assistance they need to find the right answers?

'Overseas markets have never stood still but right now they are changing faster than ever and becoming more and more sophisticated and demanding. Firms cannot now hope to sell enough "on spec". Business will go increasingly to those whose research produces the right answers.

'I am sure many of you know and use the present armoury of government statistics. These are constantly being improved. For example our Business Monitor series will shortly cover the full range of about 170 manufacturing industries; 150 inquiries are already operational.

'Comprehensive quarterly sales data will become available for over 4,000 separately identified products or commodity groups. We shall be increasing the coverage of some sales series and we have already set about the major task of harmonising United Kingdom and European industrial statistics.

'As a result industry statistics will be fully comparable between Community countries. Greater detail about imports and exports will be available when the United Kingdom Trade classification is harmonised with the Community's. The 1972 list of 6,500 commodities will be increased considerably.



Two awards for original contributions to marketing research in the industrial field were announced at the annual conference of the Industrial Marketing Research Association. Donated by Tube Investments were a silver plaque, which will be presented annually to the author of a published article considered an important development in the application of marketing research; and the IMRA Medal, conferred each year on the author of the best article on practical industrial marketing research published in the IMRA Journal, or delivered at the Annual Conference. J. S. Rowlinson, chairman of IMRA, is seen holding the plaque, with vice-chairman A. L. Waddams on the left.

'Governments cannot of course meet all your needs. The market researcher's heaven would be the form filler's hell. I am sure you all realise that we have to strike a careful balance between the needs of users of statistics and the burden placed on the supplier, particularly the smaller firm.

'The Government also encourage greater use of marketing research by more direct means—with advice and financial support to firms through the DTI Export Marketing Research Scheme. I sincerely hope the upsurge in interest in this scheme indicates that British firms are becoming more aware of the importance of knowing and researching overseas markets.

'There is good reason to believe this is so, for the scheme gives priority to firms or trade associations with little or no previous experience of export marketing research.

'I am glad to say that during the past 18 months the growth of the Export Marketing Research Scheme has been dramatic. In the first two years or so of its life, up to September 1971, projects supported totalled 26—on average only about one a month. The total now—18 months later—is 195 projects supported. Last month alone (March) we approved 22 projects. We are now supporting firms' export marketing research at an annual rate of about £¼ million.

'A wide range of products, both consumer and industrial have been researched with DTI support, but emphasis has so far been on industrial products and industrial marketing research techniques. I think this is encouraging since this sector has traditionally been the poor relation of consumer goods.'

On-the-stand test of strength for a Henri-Lloyd anorak at the Tokyo Boat Show.

UK in at the start of Japanese boating boom

From J. Ivins, British Embassy, Tokyo: The 12th Tokyo Boat Show was the biggest yet. Staged in four pavilions at Tokyo's International Exhibition Centre, it attracted more than 120 companies and official participation from Britain and France.

It was opened on a Japanese public holiday by Prince Tomohito, nephew of the Emperor and a boating enthusiast, and was visited by more than 100,000 boating fans. Every visitor received a copy of the organisation's poster which depicted—to British gratification—Gunfleet of Hamble sailing on the Solent.

The Japanese boating industry is young and, as yet, small. There is no doubt, however, of its growth potential. Leisure is no longer the commodity it once was in Japan, and increasingly the Japanese are turning to the sea. The Japanese market for pleasure boats and related equipment will, in time, become very important.

It was against this background that the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation and the British Overseas Trade Board sponsored a Joint Venture. It proved to be a most useful exercise.

The Joint Venture stand held eight British manufacturers: accessories and hardware by Munster-Simms, Jack Holt, and M. S. Gibbs, boating wear from Henri Lloyd and Peter Storm, masts from Ian Proctor and speed boats by Avenger.

Avenger, who were also exhibiting their complete range on their agents stand, had, by common consent, the most exciting and stylish boat in the show, and came away with an extended business agreement worth up to £200,000 over the next three years. All exhibitors received a great deal of attention from the public, the trade and the specialist press. They were well satisfied with the results.

It is likely that the British boat industry will come back next year in even greater numbers, for the door of the Japanese market is ajar. What we now need to see is more representation by boat builders as well as manufacturers of accessories.

Reluctance to buy at Cologne's 'Fair for the Child'

From R. A. Tempest, Commercial Department, Bonn: The spring 'Fair for the Child' was in many ways disappointing. With more exhibitors than ever, and a wide range of children's wear, and nursery articles which presented a splash of bright colours to tempt buyers, there proved to be a definite reluctance to buy.

Many reasons were put forward, the main ones being the mild winter which has left stock levels higher than they should be and the late Easter—which has postponed the pre-Easter buying wave. This pattern reflected the experience at some other outer-wear fairs in the Federal Republic this year.

Nevertheless, one of the established British exhibitors at the 'Fair for the Child' experienced his best fair yet in Cologne, with a record in turnover for firm orders taken.

Of the 387 exhibitors including 120 foreign firms, 16 were British. Fourteen of these participated in the Joint Venture sponsored by the National Childrenswear Association. The fair attracted 7,400 visitors, 1,900 of whom were foreign trade visitors, a modest increase on the same event last year. These statistics indicate the continuing international importance of this specialised fair, and it will obviously remain an important date in the calendar of British exhibitors and buyers.

Good business was placed in the British stands by buyers from Kuwait, and some also from Holland and the Scandinavian countries. More important perhaps for long-term business, some good inquiries were received, and agency/distributor arrangements concluded. Interest from the German trade continues to be generally slow, which most exhibitors found particularly disappointing, but the persistence of British exhibitors will surely draw a response eventually. Care will have to be taken to match the requirements of the German market however, particularly with regard to colours, which are brighter and in a wider range than those demanded on the British market.

Price increases of 3 to 7 per cent were noted at the fair, but because of the reduction of 20 per cent in the tariff on sales to Common Market countries on April 1 and the recent rate of exchange advantages, the British exhibitors found their prices competitive with those of other European manufacturers, a situation which needs to be exploited.

The chairman, the chief executive and other members of the British Overseas Trade Board outlined the Board's work to 200 members of the Confederation of British Industry in London last week. Lord Thorneycroft and his colleagues reported on various BOTB studies. Mr. J. S. Rooke, the chief executive, is seen on the left describing the new organisation of the Department's export-promotion divisions and their relationship to the Board.

Brazil: packaging booming and printing recovering

From C. A. G. Champness, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Sao Paulo: The São Paulo Packaging and Printing Exhibition in 1971 attracted eight British firms in a first Joint Venture. This year there were nine in the Packaging Section and 10 in the Printing Section, with the Institute of Packaging manning an information stand. While the potential is good, particularly for packaging machinery, the competition is strong, with the USA and West Germany dominating the market.

The UK share of the packaging and printing machinery markets showed only slight increases between 1969 and 1971 to 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, but the result of the industry's efforts this year is an encouraging pointer to future success. Sales concluded at this exhibition are valued conservatively at £230,000, with possibilities over the next three years estimated at £900,000.

Business opened before the exhibition for Beasley French, whose paper-bag-making machine was sold off the stand before it had even been assembled. The production rate of 2,400 bags/minute benefited the hamburger stands, which were high in the queue for free samples.

Crosfield Electronics announced their intention of forming a local company to handle all sales and servicing. Howson Algraphy intend to cover the market thoroughly after this first time look at its potential. Samco-Strong sold their machine for producing flexographic printing material to the paper-converting industry, which they regard as an excellent future market. Business was brisk until the close for Harnden's slitting and rewinding machines.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd. sold the printing press they exhibited, while J. J. Huber and Newman Labelling Machines confirmed arrangements for distributors and representatives.

The USA, Italy and France had their own national stands, and West Germany exhibited through agents and subsidiary companies. Eight other European countries, Japan, Australia, Argentine and Chile were represented through agents. The total area of the exhibition was a little greater than in 1971, but the emphasis on foreign exhibitors was much more pronounced.

The event was held at the Anhembí Exhibition Hall, site of the British Industrial Exhibition to be held between August 23 and September 1, 1974. Despite its intended wide coverage, compared with the specialised nature of the Printing and Packaging Exhibition, some of the British exhibitors at the latter intend to take stands at SP74 in order to maintain their sales momentum in this market.

Frankfurt fair attendance up

From J. C. Radcliffe, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Frankfurt: The seventh biennial International Exhibition for Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment (ISH) ended in Frankfurt on April 1.

The 11 British Joint Venture exhibitors in 1971 had enjoyed a good fair, so it was encouraging to have 13 exhibitors in the 1973 group, sponsored by the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (HEVAC) and the BOTB.

The group included two of the trade press. Their presence and the HEVAC trade association stand contributed handsomely to the availability of information on this sector of British industry as a whole. Several other leading British manufacturers exhibited independently or on the stands of German agents or subsidiaries.

Attendance figures reinforce the view of British exhibitors that participation was wholly worthwhile. At the 1971 ISH 950 firms (160 non-German) received some 144,000 visitors; in 1973 1,034 firms (166 non-German) received some 181,000 visitors. The non-German exhibitors came from 14 countries, with Italy, France and the United Kingdom especially well represented. About 12 per cent of the visitors came from abroad, from 59 countries.

The British manufacturers displayed a wide and attractive range of exhibits from compression fittings to central-heating equipment, from bathroom fittings to industrial air-conditioning. They were well informed about national variations in standards and taste. The next ISH will be held in Frankfurt from March 19-23, 1975, and we look forward to an even larger British participation then.

UK radio makes mark in Washington

From David Esterson, British Embassy, Washington DC: Washington is at any time of the year a focal point for the management and news and engineering staffs of the 924 television and 8,312 radio stations in the United States. But for the broadcasting executives who attended the 51st annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters last month there was much more than usual of interest to see and hear. The United States radio and television industry, in mounting its largest convention, itself made some of its own headlines, and the record attendance included broadcasting engineers and officials from many countries.

Throughout the four-day show the extensive range of equipment offered by domestic and foreign manufacturers captured the attention of the visitors. They were only momentarily diverted by the magnificent display of cherry trees which obligingly blossomed two weeks early for the opening of the Convention.

Nine British companies under the sponsorship of the Electronic Engineering Association and with the backing of the BOTB participated in the first Joint Venture at this event.

NAB regulations require that only United States-based concerns exhibit, and all of the United Kingdom firms were already operating in the United States through subsidiaries or representatives. For this reason, their exhibits were not contiguous, the 2,500 sq. ft. of display space being scattered through four exhibit halls in the Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels.

This—in the view of a number of our exhibitors—helped to further the image which they seek to project to potential customers that they form part of the United States broadcasting-equipment market-place and are totally committed to matching United States engineering and service standards.

Among the United Kingdom products featured were zoom lenses (Rank), prompting and scanning equipment (Autocue), a new integral telecine unit, the fully automatic Mark VIII live colour camera (Marconi), camera tubes (English Electric Valve), remote-controlled pan-and-tilt equipment (Dennard, Evershed), mixing equipment (Matthey), audio control consoles (Neve) and television-camera mounting equipment (Vinten).

On the second day of the show Mr. James Redmond, the BBC's Director of Engineering, gave a luncheon address to over 1,000 engineers

Delegates to the 51st annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, held in Washington, exchange ideas on the radio and television industry.

Sixteen hundred British firms in BOTB-supported promotions abroad

OVER 1,600 British companies exhibiting at 92 overseas trade fairs in 24 countries will be supported by the British Overseas Trade Board during the second quarter of 1973. Some 600 British companies will be taking part in 45 outward missions visiting 27 countries. There will also be British participation in two shopping weeks and six store promotions.

This represents a marked increase in promotional activity by United Kingdom firms compared with the second quarter of 1972, when support was given to 1,400 firms exhibiting at 77 overseas trade fairs, and 300 companies took part in 30 outward missions.

The British Trade Drive in South Germany continues with a British group display at the Munich International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fairs. Other German events where British representation will be organised include the Hanover Fair, at which there will be 16 separate joint venture displays; the International Fair of Packaging Machinery, Packaging Materials and Confectionery Materials (Interpack); and the International Exhibition and Congress on Diagnostics (Diagnostica), both at Dusseldorf; the International Textiles for Clothing Exhibition (Interstoff) and the Chemical Engineering Exhibition and Congress (Achema), both at Frankfurt.

Specialised and general trade fairs in many other parts of the world will also have joint British exhibits supported by the British Overseas Trade Board this quarter of 1973. They include the International Exhibition of Electronic Components and the International Aeronautics and Space Exhibition in Paris; the International Exhibition and Conference of the International Gas Union in Nice; the International Shipping Exhibition in Oslo; the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (SME) International Tool Exposition and Engineering Conference in Detroit; the International Snowmobile Trade Show at Toronto; Moscow Autoservice '73; the International Electronics Packaging Convention and Exhibition (Internepcon/Europa '73) at Brussels; and the International Technical Fair in Poznan.

in which he outlined the radio and television scene in Britain and told of the many new technological developments arising from the research efforts of United Kingdom manufacturers and professional broadcasting engineers.

The American audience was undoubtedly impressed with the innovations which Mr. Redmond mentioned, and it is to be hoped that the reactions of this year's exhibitors and the response of the United States buyers will result in an increased number of British manufacturers exhibiting at Houston, Texas, where next year's NAB Convention will be held from March 17-20, 1974.

DTI data stand at Leipzig Spring Fair

THIS year's Leipzig Spring Fair was held last month during a period of increased international political activity and for the first time the DTI maintained a trade information stand.

During the previous three months more than 40 countries, including Britain, had established diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic (GDR), making a total of over 70.

The Fair is a main point of contact with all the COMECON countries. Contracts are not normally signed at the Leipzig Fairs, but some exhibitors were able to conclude deals. GKN, for example, acting for other British companies, signed two export contracts with a total value of £330,000. The first resulted from negotiations begun six months ago at the 1972 Autumn Fair, and the second followed a year of negotiations with a Romanian organisation.

A member of the DTI's Fairs and Promotions Branch, assisted by three interpreters, provided visitors to the Fair with information about British business and trade matters. Inquiries covered all subjects but most concerned sources of supply.

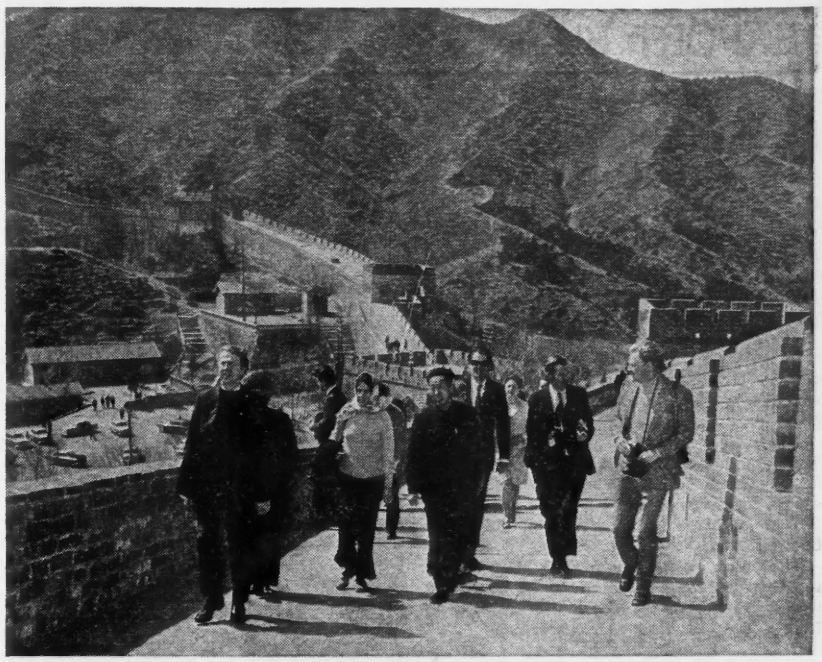
The information stand was a focal point in the Fair for the 135 British exhibitors. Many representatives of companies and organisations found it useful to use the stand as a contact point and to meet colleagues, businessmen and officials.

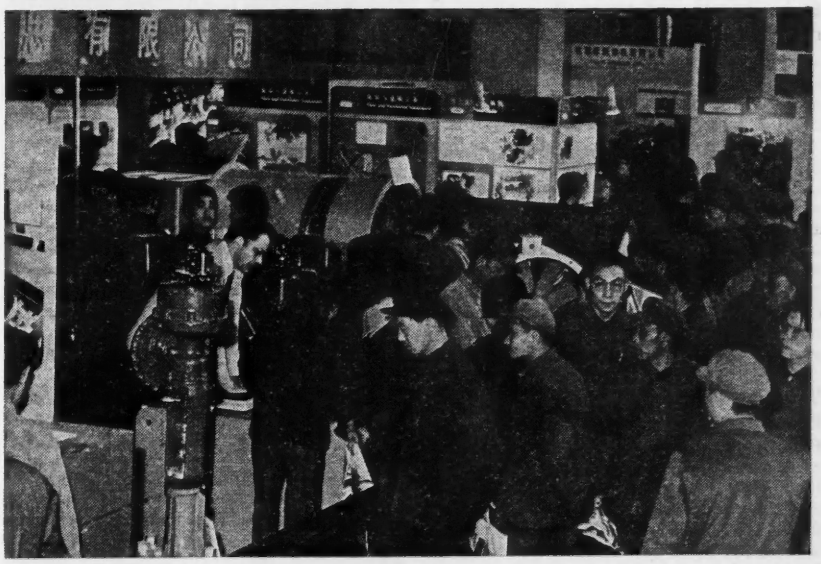
The Leipzig Trade Fairs are biannual events. The Spring Fair is mainly concerned with the industrial sphere and the Autumn Fair (September 2-9 in 1973) with all aspects of the consumer market, but in recent years the distinction between the two Fairs has become blurred by the organisers' desire to balance the number of exhibitors between the events.

The permanent fairground (Messegeländer) has 20 exhibition halls and numerous open areas. The latter are set aside for exhibitors with mobile displays and for heavy plant and equipment. Seventeen buildings in the centre of Leipzig are used to provide exhibition space for such items as food products and allied consumer goods. The International Book Fair coincides with the Spring Fair and forms an integral part of the event.

For some exhibitors the Spring Fair was the most rewarding for a few years. Others did not do so well but, in the hope that contacts and inquiries made during the eight days will bear fruit, they feel their continued presence at Leipzig will be justified.

The Leipzig Fairs continue to be a major forum in Eastern European trade, and the Fair authorities are confident that exhibitors will continue to derive the maximum benefit from their presence. Increased British participation in the future is expected, and the DTI's Fairs and Promotions Branch can offer advice to existing or potential exhibitors.





The British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking closed its doors on Saturday. Some 20,000 visitors poured into the 12-day display of British goods. Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Peter Walker, visited the exhibition, and is seen in the top photograph on the Great Wall of China with Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping. On his return to the United Kingdom, Mr. Walker announced a two-year programme of 20 trade missions between the two countries. A large number of Britons travelled to Peking to present the £2.5 million-worth of goods on the stands of 346 companies. Pictured bottom are executives of Gullick Dobson (Export) Ltd. near their stand with their interpreters.

EXPORT BUSINESS

Scots shipyards share £14.5 million Mexican navy contract

THREE Scottish shipyards are to build 21 fishery-protection vessels following the signing of a contract between the Mexican Navy and Associated British Machine Tool Makers (Holdings) Ltd. of London.

The work has been sub-contracted to Ailsa Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., Troon, James Lamont and Co. Ltd., Greenock, and the Scott Lithgow Group's Bowling yard. Ailsa are to build 11 boats, and the other companies five each.

Following a signing in Mexico at the end of last month, the deal was finalised in London last Thursday when a loan agreement was signed under which N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd. are making a loan of £11.6 million with the backing of the ECGD.

The order, finalised during the State visit of the President of Mexico, is to be completed within 30 months. Total British exports to Mexico last year were £37.9 million.

Cementation to build £8 million new town

CEMENTATION has been awarded a contract worth some £8 million to build a new township near Muscat in the Sultanate of Oman. The client is W. J. Towell and Co.

The town is at Al Qur'm, 12 kilometres from the capital, and will be known as Medinat Qaboos New Town after the Sultan. Included will be 400 two, three and four-bedroom villas and houses and apartment blocks as well as a supermarket, shopping arcade, motor service station, clinic, primary school and a mosque. The contract includes the complete design and construction of the infra structure including roads, water supply and all public services, the total area of the site being about 100 acres.

World-wide sales of Humbrol enamels

FOLLOWING close upon an order for half a million tins of modelling enamels for the USA, Humbrol Ltd., Hull manufacturers of modelling and D-I-Y products, have received export orders for nearly 2 million tins of enamel in a week.

A further order from America and two from Germany includes the biggest single order in the company's history.

Aberdare switchgear for Iraq

THE Iraqi Ministry of Industry has ordered £15,000 worth of 11 kV 250 MVA switchgear from the switchgear division of the Aberdare Group for installation in consumer substations of the National Electricity Administration. The equipment is to be built in the Blackwood works of South Wales Switchgear Ltd.

George Kent Group's Italian company wins £400,000 petrochemical contract

ORDERS valued at £400,000 for electronic instrumentation in major Italian petrochemical projects have been secured by the George Kent Group's Milan-based company, Kent-Tieghi SpA. The relevant contract, let by Liquichimica of Milan—an established Kent-Tieghi customer—covers three plants in the southern part of Italy, all of which are to be on stream by mid-1973.

The Liquichimica plants are located at Augusta—an enlargement of an existing petro-chemical plant; at San Leo (in Reggio Calabria)—molecular filter production; and at Saline di Montebello (also in Reggio Calabria)—synthetic protein production for animal foodstuffs.

The greater part of the company's activity has until now been concerned with its pneumatic control equipment. Apart from the £400,000 contract, and other less important orders, Kent-Tieghi has recently supplied a total of 700 pneumatic instrumentation loops, consisting of Flexair panel instruments and Deltapi transmitters, for other Liquichimica plants in Italy.

New tree guards for Finland

LARGE SHIPMENTS to Finland of an order for Expamet expanded steel tree guards have now been completed. The guards are put around young spruce and pine trees on which have been grafted twigs from excellent seed-bearing stock, the idea being to propagate special seed-bearing trees.

The guards are sunk into the ground around the tree and at the base of the guard is attached a disc of expanded steel. The object of this is to prevent small animals such as moles and mice from burrowing up from underneath—attracted by the particular delicacies of tender new twigs and grafted places.

The value of the grafted plants is such that the slight extra cost of the guard is considered worth while. The exports were handled by The Expanded Metal Company (Export) Ltd.

The 'Rose and Crown' for California

A FIRM IN the USA intends to build an English pub in the Tudor style from local materials—but for detailed designs and plans showing how it should be done it has turned to John Rogers (London) Ltd, a company with centuries-old links with the licensed trade.

The pub, the Rose and Crown, will be built by Lion Associates of Honolulu at South Coast Village, Santa Ana, California. Here a shopping complex is being built in a region with a population of 3 million. The pub will be one of the complex's main attractions.

John Rogers' plans are being flown to Lion Associates, followed by a £2000 consignment of pub bric-a-brac. The Rose and Crown will have a minstrels' gallery, restaurant, a darts area and a bar.

US buys microwave devices from Marconi

AN order from the United States for 50 high-power waveguide circulators has been won by Marconi Communication Systems Ltd. The company believes it to be the biggest single order ever placed for such components for purely industrial use.

The contract was awarded by Gerling and Moore Inc., of Palo Alto, California, after Marconi's Specialised Components Division had supplied a specially designed prototype device quickly. The circulators are for use as source protection in microwave heating systems used in the curing of extruded-rubber products.

TV Gazeta, one of Brazil's leading television stations operating from São Paulo, has placed a repeat order with Marconi for Mark VIII colour cameras. The new order is to equip a transportable outside broadcast unit for the station.

Marconi's Broadcasting Division are to supply the cameras to TV Gazeta, who will install two of them in an outside-broadcast container of their own manufacture. The container will be designed to IATA specifications and will be air-freighted around the country as it is needed.

Built to fit into a Boeing 707, it will be transportable to any airfield of international standard, where it can be loaded on to a lorry chassis and driven to any point from which transmission is required. A further camera head will be supplied for use with the spare camera control unit which was included in the previous order.

The Great Eastern Shipping Co. of Bombay has placed an order with Marconi Marine for a total of 40 triple-standard television receivers for installation aboard 20 of its vessels.

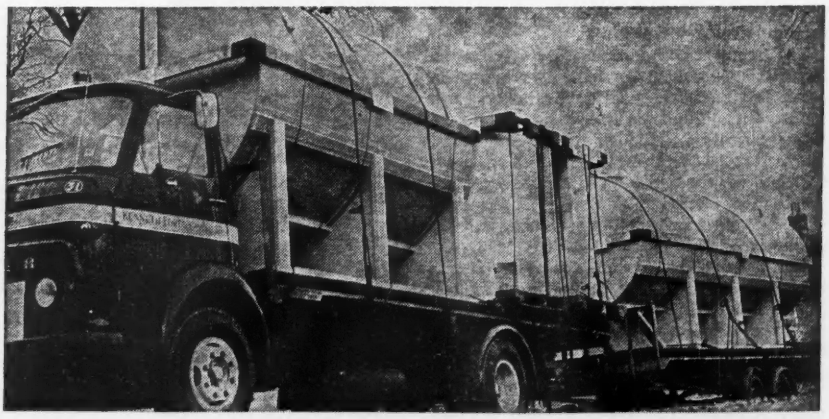
These triple-standard receivers are specially designed for marine use and are capable of receiving the line standards used by more than 90 different countries.

Sturtevant win Polish order for air separators

STURTEVANT Engineering Co. Ltd. announce an order from Poland for mechanical air separators worth £80,000.

The order, placed by Polimex-Cekop, is for the fast-growing cement industry, where the air separators will be incorporated in a new production line to be completed this year in the Kujawy Cement plant.

Sturtevant have, for many years, been closely involved with trade with Poland and have previously supplied air separators and other equipment including fans for use in chemical and various other heavy industries.



Pictured at the start of a 7,000-mile journey to the other side of the world are these custom-built polypropylene storage tanks made by Kenneth Forbes (Plastics) Ltd. of Downham Market, Norfolk. They were destined for a bottling plant being installed in alcohol-production units in Rangoon and Zeyawaddy, Burma. The Forbes tanks—ten of them altogether—are used for storing the raw alcohol which the Burmese government turns into saleable spirits by the simple process of adding the appropriate essence, be it rum, whisky or brandy.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Representatives of construction engineering companies from Kuwait on a visit to the Rocester works of J. C. Bamford Ltd. The Kuwaitis were on a two-week inward mission sponsored by thr British Overseas Trade Board to look at British equipment for the booming public-works construction programme.

Dunlop flooring for world's largest ship

DUNLOP Semtex Ltd. and its Japanese licensees were recently awarded a contract for supplying decking and flooring for the world's largest ship, the 483,000-ton oil-tanker *Globtik Tokyo*, which has been built in Japan.

A total of 500 sq. m of wearing-grade Fleximer decking has been laid, together with 1,500 sq. m of jointless underlay material. These materials have been supplied by Sumitomo Rubber Industries Ltd., Dunlop's Japanese licensees. The 1,560 sq. m of Dunlop Semflex vinyl flooring, which have also been laid, were made at the Dunlop Semtex factory at Brynmawr, South Wales.

The Dunlop Belting Division has obtained a £300,000 contract to supply Super Starfort cord conveyor belting to Romania for use in feeding a new cement works.

This installation comprises a series of 10 downhill conveyors totalling 20,000 m of belting. the longest conveyor having 2,200 m centres. Material to be conveyed is crushed limestone, and the annual estimated tonnage to be carried is 2.7 million tons.

Herbert beat competition into Poland

IN the face of strong competition from America, Italy and Germany, Herbert Small Tools and Equipment Ltd. has supplied to the Polish vehicle industry a £60,000 continuous horizontal broaching machine, complete with broach tools and fixtures, for simultaneously machining half-bores, joint faces and side faces of diesel engine con-rods and caps.

Herbert Small Tools and Equipment Ltd. claim to have won the contract because the machine is two to three times as productive as alternative machining methods. Herbert hopes that this will lead to further orders.

The machine is the largest in its range produced at the company's Redditch factory. Its design permits heavy cuts to be made in three continuous steps—roughing, semi-finish and finish.

Timken Company awarded US research contract

THE Timken Co. has been awarded a $225,000 research contract by the US Government for the development of ultra-high-speed tapered-roller bearings. This is the first time that the Timken Co. has bid for a government research and development project as a prime contractor.

The contract is with the United States Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory, Air Force Systems Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. The contract, which runs for three years, will be for the research and development of technology to enable 4 in. bore bearings to operate at speeds up to 32,400 rpm, which is a speed of 42,500 surface ft. per minute.

Bestobell conclude UK/US agency aviation deal

BESTOBELL Aviation Products Ltd. are moving into the North American market. They announced this month the conclusion of an agency agreement with the General Connectors Corporation of California to market the British company's products in the United States.

Bestobell Aviation components are specialised items mainly for sealing and pneumatic duct systems. General Connectors, which is also a Bestobell group subsidiary, is a leading supplier of components for aerospace air-conditioning and pressurisation services. Their products will be offered by Bestobell Aviation in Europe.

Drive for £20,000 million market in airport construction

SIR Peter Masefield, former chairman of the British Airports Authority, has announced that he and Mr. Kenneth Joyner, former general manager, Properties, of BOAC, are to lead a team of experts on aviation and airport operation, in a bid to win for Britain an increasing share of the £20,000 million which is to be spent during the next 10 years by countries all over the world on the construction and development of their airports.

The group will operate as a division of Project Management Ltd., formed last year with Sir Peter as chairman and Mr. Joyner as managing director.

'Selling' Felixstowe in France

FOLLOWING successful sales-promotion visits by the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Co. to Finland, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Spain during the past two years, the first French reception was held in Paris late last month.

A team representing all major sections at the port met over 200 senior officials from French shipping lines and, significantly, many large shippers and exporters from throughout northern France at a reception in the Grand Hotel. This is the seventh major presentation and reception held overseas by the port since 1971.

Mercer look for markets in Denmark and Sweden

FOLLOWING THE recent signing of a distribution agreement between Thomas Mercer Ltd. and Ultra-Prazisionwerk, GmbH., wherein the German-based company can now sell and manufacture certain Mercer products under the trade name of Ultra-Mercer, Mr. Norman Pratt, Mercer's marketing director went on a ten-day business trip to Denmark and Sweden, this month.

During his trip Mr. Pratt endeavoured to initiate agency agreements with two companies not already marketing their products internationally. It is anticipated that the agreements would allow Thomas Mercer Ltd. to market both companies' products in the UK as well as the rest of the world and in at least one instance the agreement could be bilateral.

Leeds chairman on goodwill mission

THE CHAIRMAN and managing director of Chas. F. Thackray Ltd., manufacturers and distributor of surgical and medical products, set off recently or a three months' goodwill mission to South Africa, Australasia, Far East and America.

Mr. W. P. Thackray left England on March 27 for South Africa. Later he will visit Australia, Singapore, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Japan and the USA, returning home at the beginning of July.

US industrialists' praise

A 13-strong fact-finding mission have just ended the first visit by a group of US industrialists to the UK machine-tool industry.

The party, which was sponsored by the Machine Tool Trade Association with DTI support, spent two weeks in this country during which time they covered no less than 1,700 miles by road, visited 12 factories and met large numbers of executives.

Before flying out, Mr. Edward F. Reilly, J. I. Case Ltd., Racine, Wisconsin, the mission's leader, said how impressed he and his colleagues had been by the high standard of British machine-tool technology.

Asked whether any orders could result from this mission, Mr. Reilly said that they were returning to the US where quite clearly a serious evaluation of the products they had seen would have to be undertaken.

Members of an Agricultural Engineering Association mission to Central and South America in Guatemala at the start of their tour. The mission spent four days in Guatemala last month and reported that satisfactory business contacts had been made.

United Kingdom Customs Tariff changes

THREE Import Duties Orders which came into operation on April 1, 1973 provide for a number of changes in the United Kingdom Customs Tariff in accordance with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Treaty of Accession to the European Economic Community and the Agreements between the Community and certain EFTA countries.

(a) **The Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 648)**
This Order provides for:

1. a number of amendments to tariff descriptions and Chapter Notes in order to conform with the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff; and

2. amendment to the manner in which the headings on Chapter 27 and part of Chapter 73 had previously been sub-divided.

In consequence of sub-paragraph 2 above the Order also provides for amendments to the Import Duties (Developing Countries) Order 1971.

The Order also provides for the implementation of the first tariff moves on products covered by the Community's common organisation of the market in beef and veal from April 30, 1973.

(b) **The Import Duties (European Communities) (Reductions and Exemptions) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 651)**

This Order provides for the reduction or removal of the import duties charged on goods which are entitled to benefit from the reduction (and eventual abolition) of duties between the United Kingdom and the other Member States of the Communities as defined in Regulation (EEC) No. 385/73 in the following manner:

(1) from April 1, 1973 import duties on industrial goods other than those subject to contractual margins of Commonwealth preference were reduced to 80 per cent of the rate applied at January 1, 1972 (the base rate).

(2) from April 30, 1973 import duties on products covered by the Community's common organisation of the market in beef and veal are to be reduced to 80 per cent of the base rate.

(3) from July 1, 1973 import duties on agricultural products and goods subject to contractual margins of Commonwealth preference are to be reduced to 80 per cent of the base rate.

(4) from April 1, 1973 in the case of phosphorous and plywood and from July 1, 1973 in the case of certain tanning extracts, such goods shall be free of import duty.

The Order also provides that in the case of Danish goods which by virtue of Denmark's membership of the European Free Trade Association previously enjoyed duty free entry this position shall continue and from July 1, 1973 the rate previously charged for Danish goods of subheading 09.01(A)(II) (roasted coffee) shall be reduced by 20 per cent.

(c) **The Import Duties (European Free Trade Association Countries) (Reduction and Exemptions) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 652)**

This Order implements the United Kingdom's tariff obligations under the Agreements between the European Communities and Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, and provides for the implementation of Community arrangements for trade with Finland and Norway until such time as Agreements with those two countries come into force.

Goods exempt from import duty under EFTA remain exempt, provided they meet the various conditions laid down in the Agreements. If they comply with the origin rules but fail to meet the conditions required for duty-free entry they will be entitled to a 20 per cent reduction. Special rates apply in certain cases.

Some goods which were duty free under EFTA are not covered by the new Agreements. They will remain eligible for duty free entry for the rest of this year.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by April 26.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
07.01	Potatoes classified under tariff heading 07.01 (A) (III)	Old crop potatoes	June 2, 1973	14451
28.24	Cobaltous hydroxide	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13064
29.02	2-Chloro-6-fluorotoluene	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13982
29.07	*di* Potassium 7-hydroxy-naphthalene-1,3-disulphonate	7-Hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonic acid,dipotassium salt	December 31, 1973	14400
29.16	Triethyl citrate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14212
29.20	Diethyl carbonate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14250
29.23	2-Aminophenol	ortho-amino phenol	December 31, 1973	14252
	2,4-Diaminophenol dihydrochloride	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14381
29.42	Theophylline	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14382
85.21	Digital displays consisting of a printed circuit board of a size not exceeding 30 millimetres by 90 millimetres with a single line of digits, not less than 3 in number, comprising light emitting diodes manufactured from gallium based semi-conductor compounds mounted thereon; the line of digits having a protective cover of translucent plastic	solid state light emitting displays	December 31, 1973	14312

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1973

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1973.

This Order provides that the goods listed in the schedule (which includes tinplate) shall be temporarily exempt from import duty until January 1, 1974 or such earlier day as is specified.

The Order came into operation on March 8, 1973 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 401.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 5½p).

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order 1973

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order 1973.

This Order continues until May 1, 1973, the temporary exemption from import duty of certain longitudinally welded linepipe. This Order also provides that the four chemicals listed in Schedule 2 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty until July 3, 1973, or, in the case of certain items, until such earlier day as is specified.

The Order came into operation on March 27, 1973, and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 500.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 5½p).

Anti-dumping investigation on mechanical alarm clocks from GDR

THE Department of Trade and Industry gave notice on April 12, 1972, that it was considering the case for taking anti-dumping action under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1969, on mechanical alarm clocks imported from the German Democratic Republic. Following investigation of imports during 1972 the Department considered that such action was justified.

However as the exporter has undertaken to rectify the situation no further action will be taken as long as satisfactory undertakings are observed.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Imports of certain cotton textiles

FROM April 1, 1973, the following goods, from the sources indicated, can be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence, ie without the need of an individual import licence:

Tariff heading and description of goods	Sources from which previously restricted
ex 59.08 Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials, of cotton	The Eastern Area = Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
ex 59.14 Wicks containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton [Restrictions on imports of this item from the Eastern Area are unaffected]	All sources other than EEC, Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America

First UK credit line for West Germany: £5m loan for industrial plant

GERMAN firms will be able to purchase over £6 million worth of industrial plant and machinery from UK manufacturers under a £5 million line of credit set up under a financial agreement between Lloyds Bank Limited and Commerzbank AG of the Federal Republic of Germany, and guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The loan, which is the first of its kind to be arranged for the Federal Republic, will be used to finance 80 per cent of the eligible value of approved contracts. To be considered for inclusion under the credit, contracts should have a value of at least £10,000 and must be placed within the next 18 months.

Repayment terms for the loan range from two years for contracts between £10,000 and £25,000 to five years for contracts over £100,000.

Exporters requiring further information should contact Mr. A. Hardie of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7369) or Mr. J. L. Clarke of Lloyds Bank (tel. 01-626 1500 ext. 2361).

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Capital goods Denmark: ECGD backs £1 million loan

A LOAN of £1 million arranged under a financial agreement between Barclays Bank International Ltd and Privatbanken I.Kjobenhavn AS of Denmark will cover 80 per cent of the eligible element of any approved contract for the supply of capital goods and associated services to Danish firms.

The credit is being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Interest charged will be at the fixed medium-term export rate applying at the time contracts are approved; the present rate is six per cent. The balance of 20 per cent will be paid from the buyer's own resources and include at least five per cent downpayment at contract and further instalments on or before shipment. Credit repayment periods will range from two to five years from mean delivery date depending on the value of individual contracts, which must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed in the next 12 months.

Contracts to be financed from the loan will be dominated by Privatbanken I.Kjobenhavn AS.

Export Credits Guarantee Department —Statutory Return

DURING the quarter ended December 31, 1972 the Export Credits Guarantee Department assumed liability:

(a) under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act 1968 up to a maximum of £327,329,012 in respect of guarantees amounting to £532,047,347;
(b) under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act 1968 up to a maximum of £69,759,541 in respect of guarantees amounting to £70,508,353.

During this quarter the Department assumed no liabilities under Section 1 of the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act, 1972.

At Hewlett-Packard's Scottish plant at South Queensferry near Edinburgh two instrumentation engineers from the Norwegian Post Office are shown carrying out pre-delivery checks of HP's 182c oscilloscopes. The order is worth over £70,000.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

France

IMPORTS OF NEW POTATOES: The French *Journal Officiel* of March 28 announced that imports of new potatoes (tariff no. 07.01 AIIa) may be admitted from all countries until April 20, 1973, inclusive. The regulations relating to liberalised products set out in the *arrêté* of January 30, 1967 (Article 4) will apply.

EDB ext. 423/408/482

GLOBAL QUOTAS: The French *Journal Officiel* of March 18 announced the opening for the first half of 1973 of the following quotas for the importation of goods from all countries outside the Franc Zone and excluding Rhodesia.

Applications for import licences on form AC should be sent to the Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects (Division E), 8 rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris CEDEX 09. Application forms must bear in the appropriate place the inscription 'Contingents globaux—Avis du 18 Mars, 1973. No. de Code . . .'

A. PRODUCTS TO BE IMPORTED UNDER LICENCES FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE EXAMINED AS AND WHEN RECEIVED

Quota code no.	Tariff no.	Product
0261	02.01 ex B II ex d (1)	Offal, of sheep
093	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables not falling within quality standards and intended for industry
11	07.04 ex C	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables
101	08.01 ex B	Dried bananas
1385	13.03 B ex I	Dried pectic substances
113	ex Chap 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or other plants and parts of plants
DA	Miscellaneous (2)	Various agricultural products with the exception of those imported under the minimum price arrangement
DPM	Miscellaneous (2)	Various sea fishing products
226	27.11 ex B	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons in containers
25	73.02 AII, C, D, E, ex G, 81.04.K	Ferro-alloys, metals and scrap of non-ferrous metals
SMC	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products imported under the authority of the Service des Metaux, Minerais et Materiaux de Construction de la Direction des Mines
31	73.01 ex B	Charcoal iron
DMI	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products of the metallurgical industry other than ECSC products
424	Chap 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof
463	85.21 D ex E	Diodes, transistors and similar mounted devices incorporating semi-conductors, electronic micro-structures. Parts
DME	Miscellaneous (2)	Various mechanical and electrical equipment
47	Miscellaneous (2)	Various aeronautical equipment
48	89.01 BI, ex 89.02	Seagoing vessels and tugs
51	Miscellaneous (2)	Sundry raw materials and miscellaneous products for the chemical industry
53	Miscellaneous (2)	Raw materials for antibiotics, cortisones and miscellaneous steroids
533	32.05	Synthetic organic dyestuffs; synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre; natural indigo
54	Miscellaneous (2)	Miscellaneous parachemical products
56	Miscellaneous (2)	Miscellaneous glass manufactures
DICTD	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products under the authority of the Direction des industries chimiques, textiles et diverses

(1) Imports of the products listed under Code No. 0261 are reserved for importers who have contracts with FORMA (Fonds d'Orientation et de Régularisation des Marchés Agricoles).

(2) Importers must specify on their licence applications the customs tariff numbers of the goods. For quota DA they should refer to the notice of January 26, 1963, which laid down the rules to be followed in making import licence applications in respect of certain agricultural food products.

B. PRODUCTS TO BE IMPORTED BY ASSOCIATIONS OR SIMILAR ORGANISATIONS

Quota code no.	Tariff no.	Product
770	48.01A	Newsprint—Société Professionnelle des Papiers de Presse, 8 rue Villarceau, Paris, 16e

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Dr. Csikos-Nagy (right), President of the Hungarian National Office for Prices and Materials, greeted by Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, at the DTI headquarters last week. Dr. Csikos-Nagy visited the UK at the invitation of the Great Britain/East Europe Centre and discussed the British approach to price/wage problems and counter-inflationary measures.

Greece

BAN ON IMPORT AND USE OF DDT: The Greek Ministries of National Economy and Social Services have announced that the import, use and circulation of DDT in every form, whether for agricultural, domestic or veterinary use, has been banned.

EDB ext. 420/475

DUTY FREE IMPORT OF SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT: According to a Greek press report, the Ministry of Finance has ruled that scientific apparatus and equipment may be imported duty free by the higher educational institutes. It will also be exempted from all other taxes, in accordance with a UNESCO agreement.

EDB ext. 420/475

Israel

RATE OF EXCISE ON CEMENT: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendment to the Cement Excise (Imposition of Excise) Order, in Section 1(c).

	Excise rate
Other cement	
1 If made from clinker and if released under Customs heading BN 25.23-1000 before 1.1.74	Exempt
2 Other, having been removed from the factory grounds before 1.1.74	IL.43.00 per ton
3 Other	IL.45.00 per ton

EDB ext. 420/475

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have announced amendments to the customs tariff which affect the following items:

03.01.4090	04.02.2000	04.06	05.07	07.02	07.03.1000
07.03.9900	07.04.4000	07.04.9000	08.01.2011	08.01.2019	08.01.2091
08.01.2099	08.03.2000	08.04.2000	08.05.1010	08.05.1090	08.10
08.11.9900	08.12.1010	08.12.2010	09.01.3000	09.10.7000	
10.06.9900	11.02.1010	11.02.2031	11.02.2039	11.05	11.08.9900
12.01.1500	13.02.1010	13.02.1020	13.02.1030	13.03.1051	13.03.1059
13.03.1091	13.03.2000	15.07.1010	15.07.9910	15.07.9920	15.08.9910
15.08.9991	16.04.2099	17.01.2000	17.02.2010	17.02.4000	17.04.2000
17.04.3000	17.04.4000	17.04.5000	17.04.9900	17.05	18.06.1000
18.06.2000	18.06.3000	18.06.9900	19.02.9900	19.05	19.07.1000
19.08.2000	19.08.9900				

20.01.1000	20.01.9900	20.02.1000	20.02.4000	20.02.5000	20.02.9900
20.03	20.04.1000	20.04.9910	20.04.9990	20.06.1000	20.06.2000
20.06.3000	20.06.4000	20.06.9900	20.07.1000	20.07.9910	20.07.9920
20.07.9990	21.01.1000	21.01.2000	21.01.9900	21.02.1000	21.02.9900
21.03	21.04.2000	21.04.9900	21.05.9900	21.06.1020	21.06.1030
21.06.1090	21.06.2000	21.07.1000	21.07.3000	21.07.4000	21.07.5000
21.07.6000	21.07.7000	21.07.9900	22.03	22.05.1010	22.05.1020
22.05.1090	22.05.9910	22.05.9920	22.05.9990	22.06.1000	22.06.2000
22.06.9900	22.07.1000	22.07.2000	22.07.9900	22.08.9910	22.09.1010
22.09.1090	22.10	23.07.3000	23.07.9910		
25.01	25.10	25.15	25.16	25.20	25.22.9900
27.07.1000	27.14.2000	27.16	28.01.1000	28.01.3000	28.04.3010
28.06.1090	28.16.9900	28.17.1000	28.17.2000	28.29.2000	28.30.1000
28.31.1000	28.32.1000	28.33.1000	28.35.1000	28.37	28.38.2000
28.38.3000	28.38.4000	28.40.2000	28.42.1000	28.46.1000	28.54
29.02.1010	29.02.1020	29.02.1030	29.02.1040	29.04.1039	29.05.1000
29.09.1000	29.11.1000	29.14.1000	29.14.3000	29.14.4000	29.14.5000
29.16.3000	29.17.1090	29.19.1000	29.19.2000	29.21.1000	29.22.1000
29.23.3000	29.24.2000	29.24.3000	29.25.1000	29.25.3000	29.25.3100
29.25.3200	29.25.3300	29.26.1000	29.30.1000	29.31.1000	29.34.1000
29.34.2000	29.34.9910	29.35.1000	29.35.2000	29.35.3000	29.38.1031
29.38.1039	29.40.1000				
30.03.1000	30.03.1500	30.03.2000	30.03.2500	30.03.9910	30.03.9921
30.03.9929	30.03.9990	30.04.1000	30.04.2010	30.04.3000	30.04.4000
31.03	31.04.2090	31.04.9900	31.05.9900	32.09.1000	32.09.9910
32.09.9990	32.10	32.11	32.12	32.13.1000	32.13.9900
33.01.1000	33.01.9900	33.02.	33.03	33.04.1010	33.04.1090
33.04.9900	33.05.1000	33.05.9900	33.06.1010	33.06.1020	33.06.1510
33.06.1591	33.06.1599	33.06.3000	33.06.4010	33.06.4090	33.06.6010
33.06.6090	33.06.6500	33.06.7010	33.06.7090	33.06.9900	34.01.1000
34.01.2000	34.01.3000	34.01.9900	34.02.1000	34.02.2090	34.02.3000
34.02.9990	34.05.1000	34.05.9900	34.06	35.01.9900	35.02.1000
35.03.1000	35.03.9900	35.05.9900	35.06	36.05.2000	36 06.1000
36.06.9900	37.03.9991	37.05.3000	38.01.1000	38.11.1090	38.11.9900
38.12.1000	38.19.2090	38.19.2600	38.19.3810	38.19.4610	38.19.4620
38.19.6800	38.19.7000	38.19.7200	38.19.7400	38.19.8500	38.19.9921
38.19.9929					
39.01.1053	39.01.1060	39.01.1070	39.01.1080	39.01.2000	39.01.2500
39.01.3000	39.01.3510	39.01.3531	39.01.3539	39.01.3540	39.01.3551
39.01.3552	39.01.3561	39.01.3569	39.01.3599	39.01.4019	39.01.4040
39.01.7010	39.01.7099	39.01.7510	39.01.7590	39.02.1019	39.02.1031
39.02.1033	39.02.1036	39.02.1069	39.02.2000	39.02.2500	39.02.3000
39.02.4510	39.02.4599	39.02.5010	39.02.5051	39.02.5059	39.02.5060
39.02.5071	39.02.5072	39.02.5081	39.02.5082	39.02.5089	39.02.5099
39.02.5510	39.02.5530	39.02.5592	39.02.5593	39.02.5595	39.02.5599
39.02.9911	39.02.9912	39.02.9919	39.03.2090	39.03.3010	39.03.3090
39.03.4021	39.03.4029	39.03.4031	39.03.4032	39.03.9913	39.03.9920
39.03.9941	39.03.9949	39.04	39.05.1000	39.05.9990	39.06.3000
39.06.9990	39.07.1020	39.07.1310	39.07.1399	39.07.1410	39.07.1430
39.07.1441	39.07.1449	39.07.1451	39.07.1452	39.07.1460	39.07.1471
39.07.1479	39.07.1489	39.07.5090	39.07.5100	39.07.5200	39.07.5300
39.07.5400	39.07.5500	39.07.5621	39.07.5629	39.07.5700	39.07.5800
39.07.6000	39.07.6220	39.07.6310	39.07.7800	39.07.9910	39.07.9920
39.07.9930	39.07.9941	39.07.9949	39.07.9960	39.07.9970	
40.01.1000	40.01.3000	40.02.1000	40.03.9900	40.04	40.06.2090
40.06.9900	40.08.2000	40.08.9900	40.09	40.10.1000	40.10.9990
40.11.1011	40.11.1019	40.11.1090	40.11.3093	40.11.3099	40.11.4091
40.11.4099	40.11.9900	40.12.9900	40.13.2091	40.13.2099	40.13.9900
40.14.4010	40.14.4500	40.14.6000	40.14.8000	40.14.8100	40.14.9910
40.14.9991	40.14.9999	40.15.9900	40.16	41.02.1099	41.02.9910
41.02.9991	41.02.9992	41.02.9999	41.03	41.04	41.05
41.08	41.10	42.01	42.02.1000	42.02.9910	42.02.9920
42.02.9990	42.03.1019	42.03.1090	42.03.9910	42.03.9920	42.03.9990
42.04.1010	42.04.2000	42.04.3000	42.05.1000	42.05.9000	43.02.2000
43.02.3000	43.02.4010	43.02.4020	43.02.4090	43.03.1010	43.03.2020
43.13.1090	43.03.9900	43.04	44.05.3600	44.05.4500	44.05.5000
44.05.9900	44.07.1000	44.13.2000	44.13.3000	44.13.9900	44.14.9990
44.15.1500	44.15.2000	44.18.1000	44.18.9000	44.19	44.20
44.23.9900	44.24	44.25.2000	44.25.9900	44.26	44.27
44.28.9900					
45.02	45.03.1000	45.03.9900	45.04.1000	45.04.9900	46.01.1000
46.02.1000	46.02.2000	46.03.1000	46.03.9900	48.01.2029	48.01.2090
48.01.3010	48.01.3090	48.01.8090	48.01.9912	48.01.9919	48.02
48.03.2000	48.05.3000	48.05.4000	48.05.9900	48 06 9900	48.07.1500
48.07.2000	48.07.3000	48.07.5000	48.07.7100	48.07.9190	48.07.9900
48.09.1000	48.09.9900	48.11	48.13.1000	48.13.2000	48.14
48.15.1500	48.15.4000	48.15.9100	48.15.9910	48.15.9990	48.16.2000
48.16.9900	48.19.1000	48.19.2000	48.20.1000	48.21.1500	48.21.8000
48.21.9910	48.21.9920	48.21.9930	49.03	49.09	49.10.9900
49.11.9900					
50.07.1000	50.09.1000	50.09.9900	50.10.1000	50.10.9900	51.01.1011
51.01.1019	51.01.1020	51.01.2030	51.01.2092	51.01.2099	51.02.1090
51.02.2090	51.02.9911	51.02.9919	51.02.9990	51.03.1010	51.03.1020
51.03.2010	51.3.2020	51.03.2090	51.04.1000	51.04.1100	51.04.1210
51.04.1290	51.04.9110	51.04.9120	51.04.9190	51.04.9910	51.04.9920
51.04.9990	52.01	52.02.1000	52.02.2000	52.02.9900	53.06
53.07	53.08	53.09	53.10	53.11	53.12.1000
53.12.9900	53.13.1000	53.13.9900	54.03.1000	54.03.2000	54.04.1000
54.04.2000	54.05				

(continued on next page)

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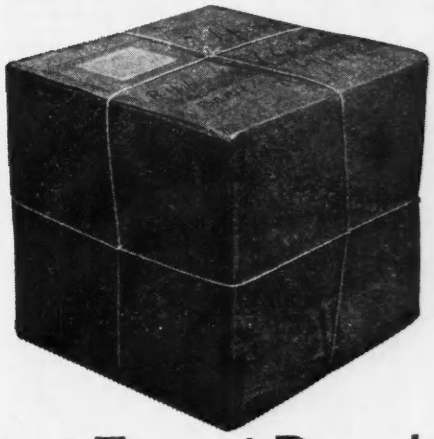

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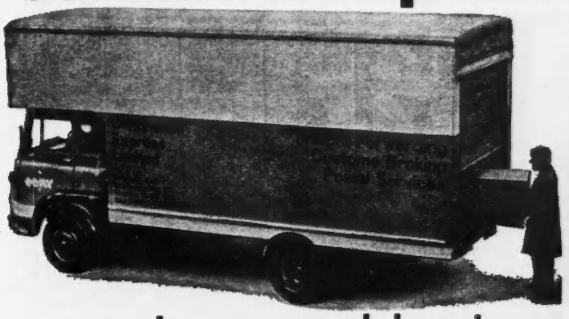

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ISRAEL
continued

55.05.9900	55.06.1000	55.06.9900	55.07.1000	55.07.9900	55.08
55.09.1000	55.09.3000	55.09.9900	56.05.1020	56.05.1099	56.05.2030
56.05.2091	56.05.2092	56.05.2099	56.06.1020	56.06.1099	56.06.2030
56.06.2091	56.06.2092	56.06.2099	56.07.1010	56.07.1020	56.07.1090
56.07.2010	56.07.2020	56.07.2090	57.05	57.06	57.07.9900
57.08	57.10	58.01	58 02	58.03	58.04.3000
58.04.9900	58.05.2010	58.05.2020	58.05.2030	58.05.2090	58.05.9900
58.06.1000	58.06.9900	58.07.1010	58.07.1090	58.07.9900	58.08
58.09.1031	58.09.1032	58.09.1039	58.09.1040	58.09.9900	58.10.3010
58.10.3091	58.10.3099	58.10.4000	59.01.1020	59.01.1090	59.02.1010
59.02.1090	59.02.9900	59.03.1010	59.03.1091	59.03.1099	59.03.9900
59.04.9900	59.05.9910	59.05.9990	59.06.1000	59.06.9910	59.06.9990
59.07.1000	59.07.9910	59.07.9990	59.08.3020	59.08.3090	59.08.9900
59.09.1000	59.09.3000	59.09.9900	59.10	59.11.1100	59.11.9910
59.12.3020	59.12.3090	59.12.9910	59.12.9990	59.13.1010	59.13.1020
59.13.1090	59.13.9900	59.17.2010	59.17.2020		
60.01.1010	60.01.1090	60.01.2010	60.01.2091	60.01.2099	60.01.3000
60.01.9910	60.01.9920	60.01.9990	60.03.3000	60.03.9910	60.03.9990
60.04.1000	60.04.2000	60.04.3000	60.04.4000	60.04.9900	60.05.1010
60.05.1090	60.05.9910	60.05.9990	60.06.1010	60.06.1020	60.06.1090
60.06.3020	60.06.3030	60.06.3091	60.06.3099	60.06.4010	60.06.4090
61.01.9910	61.01.9990	61.02.1000	61.02.2000	61.02.9900	61.03.1000
61.03.2000	61.03.3000	61.03.9900	61.04.1000	61.04.2000	61.04.9900
61.05.1000	61.05.9900	61.06.1000	61.06.9900	61.07	61.08
61.09.1000	61.09.2010	61.09.2090	61.09.3000	61.10.1021	61.10.1022
61.10.1090	61.10.9900	61.11	62.01.1000	62.01.9900	62.02.1000
62.02.9900	62.03.2090	62.03.9911	62.03.9990	62.04.9900	62.05.5000
62.05.9900	63.01	64.01.1000	64.01.2000	64.01.9900	64.02.1000
64.02.9900	64.03	64.04	64.05.1000	64.05.2000	64.05.9900
64.06					
65.03	65.04.1000	65.05	65.06.2000	65.06.3000	65.06.9900
66.01	67.01.1000	67.01.9900	67.02	67.04.1010	67.04.1090
67.04.9900	67.05	68.02.9900	68.04.1000	68.06.9900	68.08.9900
68.09.1000	68.09.9900	68.10.9910	68.11.9900	68.12.1000	68.12.2000
68.12.9900	68.13.4000	68.14.9900	68.16.1500	68.16.7500	69.01.9900
69.02.9900	69.03.9900	69.05	69.07	69.08	69.10.1000
69.10.9900	69.11	69.12	69.13		
70.03.1019	70.03.1091	70.03.2000	70.03.9900	70.04.2011	70.04.2019
70.04.2090	70.04.9911	70.04.9919	70.04.9999	70.05.1011	70.05.1019
70.05.1090	70.05.9911	70.05.9919	70.05.9999	70.06.9900	70.07.9900
70.08.9900	70.09.9910	70.09.9990	70.10.2090	70.10.3010	70.10.3090
70.10.4000	70.11.1000	70.13	70.14.4000	70.14.9910	70.15.1000
70.17.1090	70.17.2000	70.18.1000	70.19.3000	70.19.9900	70.20.3010
70.20.3021	70.20.3029	70.20.3500	70.20.6090	71.02.9900	71.03.9900
71.12.9911	71.12.9919	71.12.9990	71.13.9919	71.16.2510	71.16.2590
71.16.2600					
73.07.9990	73.10.1019	73.10.1099	73.10.2030	73.11.1011	73.11.1019
73.11.1020	73.12.1000	73.12.4010	73.12.6000	73.12.9910	73.12.9992
73.13.1000	73.13.9910	73.15.1019	73.15.3010	73.15.4010	73.17
73.18.3010	73.18.4019	73.18.4029	73.18.5000	73.20.3000	73.20.4019
73.20.4091	73.20.4099	73.20.5010	73.20.9999	73.21.9900	73.22.1000
73.23.1000	73.23.9900	73.24.9911	73.24.9919	73.25.9910	73.27.2010
73.27.2020	73.27.3000	73.27.4000	73.28	73.29.9911	73.29.9912
73.29.9991	73.29.9992	73.31.2000	73.31.3000	73.31.9910	73.31.9990
73.32.1000	73.32.2000	73.32.9900	73.33.2000	73.33.9900	73.34.1000
73.34.9900	73.35.1000	73.36.1011	73.36.1012	73.36.9910	73.36.9990
73.37.1000	73.37.9900	73.38.1010	73.38.1090	73.38.9990	73.39.1000
73.39.9900	73.40.1020	73.40.1050	73.40.1090	73.40.2500	73.40.4510
73.40.6011	73.40.8011	73.40.8019	73.40.8090		
74.05.2010	74.08.9990			74.11.9900	74.12
74.13.1000	74.14.1000	74.15.1000	74.16.1000	74.17.1010	74.17.1021
74.17.1029	74.17.9900	74.18.1000	74.18.9900	74.19.1000	74.19.3000
74.19.4000	74.19.9990	75.06.1000	75.06.9920	76.02.9990	76.03.3000
76.03.9900	76.04.1000	76.04.9900	76.06	76.07.9900	76.08.9900
76.10.1000	76.10.3000	76.10.5000	76.13	76.14	76.15.1010
76.15.1090	76.15.9900	76.16.1000	76.16.2000	76.16.2500	76.16.3500
76.16.5500	76.16.6000	76.16.7000	76.16.7500	78.01.1091	78.02.1000
78.05	78.06.2000	78.06.3000	78.06.9910	78.06.9999	79.04.1090
79.06.9990					
80.01.1020	80.02.1000	80.06.1000	80.06.9910	80.06.9999	82.01.9900
82.02.1000	82.02.2011	82.02.2019	82.02.2021	82.02.2031	82.02.2032
82.02.2033	82.02.2099	82.03.9900	82.04.1000	82.04.2510	82.04.2590
82.04.3210	82.04.3290	82.04.3300	82.04.9900	82.05.3012	82.05.3039
82.05.3040	82.05.3050	82.05.3069	82.05.3070	82.05.3091	82.05.4090
82.05.9919	82.05.9921	82.05.9922	82.05.9992	82.05.9993	82.05.9994
82.05.9995	82.07	82.08	82.09.1000	82.09.2010	82.09.2090
82.09.9900	82.10.1000	82.10.9910	82.10.9990	82.11.2000	82.11.9900
82.12.2000	82.12.9900	82.13.1090	82.13.5000	82.13.9900	82.14.1000
82.14.9900	82.15	83.01	83.02	83.03.1000	83.03.9900
83.04	83.05.1000	83.06.9910	83.07.1010	83.07.1090	83.07.2091
83.07.2099	83.09.1010	83.09.1090	83.09.2010	83.09.3010	83.09.3090
83.09.9900	83.10	83.11.9900	83.12	83.13.3000	83.13.9900
83.14.9900	83.15.1010	83.15.1090	83.15.9990		
84.01.1090	84.01.2000	84.02.1000	84.02.2000	84.03.1011	84.03.2000
84.10.4039	84.10.4041	84.10.4043	84.11.1090	84.11.5011	84.11.5091
84.11.6090	84.12.1090	84.12.2000	84.13.2000	84.14.1010	84.14.2000
84.15.1019	84.15.1020	84.15.2000	84.15.9900	84.16.1010	84.16.3019
84.16.3020	84.16.4019	84.17.2000	84.17.3000	84.17.4090	84.17.4500
84.17.5090	84.17.6000	84.17.7090	84.17.8099	84.18.1011	84.18.9918
84.19.1000	84.19.2000	84.20.5020	84.20.5030	84.20.5099	84.20.9090
84.21.2031	84.21.2032	84.21.2033	84.21.2090	84.21.5019	84.21.5020
84.21.6900	84.21.7100	84.21.7210	84.21.7220	84.21.7311	84.21.7320
84.21.9920	84.21.9930	84.22.2000	84.22.3091	84.22.3099	84.22.4030
84.22.5094	84.22.5099	84.22.6010	84.22.9920	84.23.1000	84.30.1011
84.30.2011	84.30.2030	84.34.3000	84.34.4000	84.34.5000	84.35.9921
84.40.1010	84.40.3013	84.40.3014	84.40.3015	84.40.4019	84.40.4020
84.40.9921	84.41.1021	84.41.1031	84.42.3000	84.45.5090	84.45.6000
84.45.7000	84.46.2090	84.46.4000	84.47.2090	84.47.4000	84.47.9919
84.48.1030	84.48.1040	84.48.1050	84.48.2010	84.48.3020	84.48.3091
84.48.7000	84.50.1000	84.54.1000	84.54.2000	84.54.3010	84.54.3090
84.56.1010	84.56.1090	84.59.1011	84.59.1019	84.59.1070	84.59.1219
84.59.1220	84.59.2020	84.59.2030	84.59.9100	84.59.9200	84.61.1000
84.61.2000	84.61.4099	84.63.2020	84.63.2092	84.63.5000	84.63.9990
84.64.9900	84.65.3000				
85.01.1079	85.01.1081	85.01.1082	85.01.1083	85.01.1084	85.01.1085
85.01.1086	85.01.1092	85.01.1099	85.01.2111	85.01.2112	85.01.2120
85.01.9910	85.01.9990	85.02.1090	85.02.2010	85.02.4000	85.02.6000
85.02.9900	85.03.1091	85.03.1099	85.04.2090	85.04.3011	85.04.3019
85.04.3020	85.04.3090	85.05.1000	85.05.2000	85.05.9910	85.06.1010
85.06.1020	85.06.2011	85.06.2019	85.06.2021	85.06.2022	85.06.2029
85.06.3000	85.06.9900	85.08.9910	85.08.9920	85.09.1010	85.09.1020
85.10.1000	85.10.2000	85.11.1090	85.11.2099	85.11.3090	85.11.8000
85.11.9190	85.12.2000	85.12.3099	85.12.4010	85.12.4020	85.12.9910
85.12.9990	85.13.1060	85.13.1070	85.13.1080	85.13.1090	85.13.2030
85.13.2090	85.14.2010	85.14.2090	85.15.4011	85.15.4035	85.15.4040
85.15.4059	85.17.9900	85.18.1019	85.18.1029	85.19.1091	85.19.1099
85.19.9900	85.20.1091	85.20.1099	85.20.2013	85.20.2019	85.20.2022
85.20.2029	85.20.2090	85.20.7090	85.21.3090	85.21.4000	85.21.5090
85.22.6000	85.22.9900	85.23.1019	85.23.3000	85.23.9911	85.23.9919
85.23.9920	85.24.9919	85.25.9900	85.26.9990	85.28.9900	
87.03.7000	87.03.8000	87.04.5030	87.04.5040	87.06.3000	87.06.5510
87.06.6000	87.06.6500	87.09.3000	87.10.9900	87.12.1010	87.12.2030
87.12.2040	87.12.2051	87.12.2052	87.12.2053	87.12.2054	87.12.2055
87.12.2056	87.12.2057	87.12.2058	87.12.2061	87.12.2069	87.12.2090
87.13.9910	87.14.2000	89.01.1000	89.01.2090		
90.01.2000	90.03.1020	90.03.1090	90.03.2000	90.04.1000	90.04.2000
90.04.9910	90.04.9990	90.09.1031	90.09.1032	90.12.9000	90.15.1090
90.15.9900	90.16.1019	90.16.4041	90.16.4042	80.16.4043	90.16.4050
90.17.2112	90.17.2119	90.17.2190	90.17.4000	90.18.7021	90.19.2020
90.23.3000	90.23.9930	90.23.9991	90.24.2031	90.26.1020	90.26.2110
90.26.2191	90.26.2192	90.28.4559	90.29.2090	90.29.3090	91.02
91.04.3000	91.04.9900	91.06.9900	91.07.9900	91.08.1000	91.08.9900
91.10	91.11.9990	92.02.1000	92.03	92.04	92.05.1000
92.06.2000	92.06.9900	92.07.1000	92.07.9900	92.08	92.10.2000
92.10.9900	92.12.1041	92.12.1042	92.12.1043	92.12.1051	92.12.1052
92.12.1053	92.12.2012	92.12.2014	92.12.2015	93.05.2000	94.01
94.03	94.04.2510	94.04.2590	94.04.2610	94.04.2690	94.04.3010
94.04.3090					
96.01	96.02.1010	96.02.1099	96.02.9910	96.02.9990	97.01
97.02.1000	97.02.9900	97.03.1010	97.03.1090	97.03.3000	97.03.9900
97.04.1099	97.04.9900	97.05.9900	97.06.1000	97.06.2021	97.06.2029
97.06.2031	97.06.2039	97.06.2090	97.06.3010	97.06.3020	98.01.1000
98.01.9910	98.01.9920	98.02.1010	98.02.1090	98.02.2011	98.02.2019
98.02.2090	98.03.1010	98.03.1020	98.03.1030	98.03.2020	98.03.2090
98.05.5000	98.07	98.08.1000	98.08.9900	98.11.9000	98.12
98.15.1000	98.15.2010	98.16.9000			

Item repealed: 71.02.2000

British exporters with inquiries should give tariff item numbers or a description of the goods in which they are interested.

EDB ext. 420/475

Lebanon

IMPORT REGULATIONS—ANIMAL FEED, CONCENTRATES, ETC.: The Lebanese Minister of Agriculture has issued a decision (Decree No. 46/1, February 21, 1973) banning the import into the Lebanon of animal feed, and feed concentrates, additives, etc., containing diethyl stilbestrol or similar hormones.

EDB ext. 420/475

CUSTOMS SURTAX ON TEXTILES: In accordance with Decree No. 4897 of February 15, 1973, the export subsidy surtax of 10 per cent on certain textiles products imported into the Lebanon will continue to be levied until the end of July 1973. **EDB ext. 420/475**

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Turkey

IMPORTS OF SULPHUR PRODUCTS: The Turkish *Official Gazette* of January 10 announced that with immediate effect customs tax and all other duties had been removed from the importation of sulphur powder used as an agricultural insecticide. **EDB ext. 420**

Bahrain

CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS: The Bahrain *Official Gazette* of March 8 published Law No. 4 of 1973 to control the trade in about 100 narcotic drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. The law's purpose is to bring Bahrain's legislation into line with that of the majority of other members of the World Health Organisation. It provides for strict control by the Bahrain Ministry of Health on the import, local manufacture and distribution, and export of the drugs and preparations in question. There are provisions for the licensing of importers and for the recording of each transaction in the registers of the Ministry of Health, and stiff penalties for those who contravene the law. A list of the narcotic drugs and pharmaceutical preparations involved (but not an English translation of the law) is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

The Gambia

EXCHANGE RATE: The Gambia revalued the Dalasi by 20 per cent on March 19, 1973. The rate of exchange is now D4.00 to the £ sterling instead of D5.00. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

Madagascar

DISLOCATION IN THE PORTS: It has been announced that the imposition of a 20 per cent shipping surcharge at the Port of Tamatave (see *Trade and Industry*, March 15, page 552) will not now be implemented. **CRE ext. 2334**

Nigeria

EXCHANGE CONTROL: Telegraphic information has been received from the British High Commission in Lagos of Legal Notice No. 19 of 1973—the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1973—which provides for payments to be made according to the following three schedules:

Schedule 1. Payment shall be made at sight for the following items: Essential spare parts for emergency maintenance, emergency official imports by the Federal Government and State Governments as certified by the Federal Ministry of Finance, books, educational and scientific equipment, professional and religious robes such as wigs, gowns, collars, etc., construction equipment required by indigenous companies for approved government projects, and cement and other building materials.

Schedule 2. Payment shall be made at the expiration of 90 days from the date of shipment to Nigeria or the date of arrival in Nigeria for all other items not covered in schedules 1 and 3.

Schedule 3. The minimum credit terms which should be obtained for imported plant and machinery valued at over N100,000 are set out below, and the Central Bank and authorised dealers will normally release foreign exchange as follows:

a Up the 15 per cent payable against documents or signing of contract.
b Up to 15 per cent payable on delivery, and
c Balance of at least 70 per cent payable over the following periods:

Machinery and plant valued at:

1 Between N100,000 and N400,000 payable in not less than a period of one year.
2 Between N400,000 and N2 million payable in not less than a period of two years.
3 Over N2 million payable in not less than a period of four years.

Payments for imported capital equipment, machinery and plant valued at less than N100,000 will be made as if such commodities were imported under schedule 2. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

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Deposits	146,628,800	" "
Total Assets	213,061,300	" "

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INTERNATIONAL TENDER

The Council invites international contractors to take part in the execution of the DERNA VALLEY PROJECT, which will consist of Damming, water supply, Irrigation, soil control work, road building and housing works.

Tender Documents are obtainable from the Council, for an unrefundable fee of 5.00 Libyan Dinars. Bids must be submitted to the Council not later than the 28th April, 1973.

NIGERIA
continued

PROHIBITED IMPORTS: Telegraphic information has been received from the British High Commission in Lagos of the publication of Legal Notice No. 17 of 1973—Import Prohibition (Amendment) Order 1973—which amends the Import Prohibition Order 1971 as follows:

Schedule 1, Part II
GOODS ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED
Insert new item 2. Floor mops.

Schedule 3, Part II
PROHIBITION EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE
Insert additional item 19 as follows:
19. Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre threads, inner tubes and tyre flaps for wheels of all kinds, the following only:
A Of a sectional width exceeding 38 mm but not more than 102 mm and
B Of a sectional width exceeding 102 mm and less than 305 mm but excluding tyres designed exclusively for tractors and graders.

EDB ext. 471/472/473

Sudan

TARIFF AMENDMENTS—TRANSPORT: From February 5, 1973, customs duties have been reduced on certain items of transport in line with the Sudanese Government policy to expand their fleet. The amendments are as follows:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre case, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds:	
	(A) For motor vehicles	30%
	(B) Other	50%
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09)	
	(B) Other:	
	1 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials	30%
	2 Buses	50%
	3 Other	50%
87.04	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within headings 87.07, 87.02 or 87.03:	
	(A) for motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials	30%
	(B) Other	50%
87.14	Other vehicles (including trailers), not mechanically propelled, and parts thereof:	
	(A) Trailers for the transport of goods and materials	30%
	(B) Other	40%

EDB ext. 420

Uganda

NATIONALISATION: It has been reported by the British High Commission in Kampala that the following companies have been compulsorily acquired by the Ugandan Government:

D. T. Dobie (Uganda) Ltd.
Car and General (Uganda) Ltd.
Uganda Bata Shoe Company Ltd. **CRE ext. 3331/2226**

South Africa

FROZEN MARINE FOOD AND ICE CREAM — FOOD REGULATIONS: The South African *Government Gazette* of March 16 carries proposed amendments to the food regulations concerning frozen marine food, ice cream and ice cream products. Comment is invited by the South African authorities before June 15, 1973. Further details are available. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

HONEY, CANNED FOODSTUFFS AND DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES—PACKAGING: The South African *Government Gazette* of March 16 and 23, carries notices prohibiting sales of honey and honey substitutes (R 69, 1973), canned foodstuffs (R 72, 1973) and dehydrated vegetables (R 73, 1973) unless graded, packed and marked in a prescribed manner. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS: Customs Tariff Application List 587, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of April 6 contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Plates sheets strip film and foil of polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives and acrylomethacrylic copolymers (BN 39.02.80.40).

2 Synthetic rubber latex (BN 40.02.20), polybutadiene-styrene and polybutadiene synthetic rubber.

3 Picks, mattocks and forks (BN 82.01.90).

4 a domestic articles of iron or steel of copper and of nickel plated with precious metal (BN 37.38.10, 74.18.20 and 75.06.60)
b certain hollow ware for kitchen or table use (BN 73.38.29, 74.18.10, 75.06.40).

5 The following items of unhardened vulcanised rubber:
a sheath contraceptives
b feeding bottle teats and dummies
c gloves mittens and mitts (reusable and disposable), for medical and surgical use
d gloves, mittens and mitts for domestic use.

6 Certain products of copper including bars rods angles shapes sections and wire.

7 Certain iron and steel wire, cable cordage and rope.

8 Phenylbutazone the sodium potassium and calcium salts thereof; also medicaments with a basis of phenylbutazone or the sodium potassium or calcium salts thereof in measured doses.

9 Filter sheets and plates (BN 68.08, 68.13) and mixtures of asbestos and cellulose in powder form (BN 68.13).

10 Prepared or preserved mushroom (BN 20.02).

11 Dress patterns of paper or paperboard.

12 Furazolidone, fodder supplements for stock feeding containing furazolidone and medicaments and veterinary medicaments containing furazolidone.

13 Ammeters and voltmeters including milliammeters and maximum demand ammeters, non portable.

14 Bags and pouches, printed or unprinted, of articial plastic materials (BN 39.07.20.90).

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information concerning the application should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2274**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Malaysia

IMPORT CONTROL: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendments to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1969:

The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule to the above Order, inserting heading numbers and particulars of the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
38.11 410	Wood preservatives, being preparations other than surface coatings, containing insecticides or fungicides, for application by impregnation	All countries
38.11 430		
84.18 600	Oil filters, air filters, and parts thereof	All countries
84.18 990		

The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule to the above Order by deleting heading numbers and particulars of the following:

51.04 120	51.04 210	51.04 410	51.04 520	51.04 610	51.04 910	53.11 110
53.11 210	53.11 910	55.05 100	56.05 200	56.07 112	56.07 121	56.07 191
56.07 212	56.07 221	56.07 291	58.04 310	58.04 411	58.04 421	58.04 491
58.04 511	58.04 521	58.04 591				

and inserting the following heading numbers in the Second Schedule:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02:	
	of synthetic fibres:	
120	suiting, printed	All countries
210	suiting, coloured or dyed	All countries
410	suiting, other than printed, coloured or dyed	All countries
	of regenerated fibres:	
520	suiting, printed	All countries
610	suiting, dyed	All countries
910	suiting, other than printed or dyed	All countries
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair:	
110	suiting of worsted yarn	All countries
210	suiting of flannel	All countries
910	suiting of other than worsted yarn or flannel	All countries
55.05 100	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale, unbleached, not mercerised	All countries
56.05 200	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale, of regenerated fibres	All countries
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste):	
	of synthetic fibres:	
112	suiting, printed	All countries
121	suiting, coloured or dyed	All countries
191	suiting, other than printed, coloured or dyed	All countries
	of regenerated fibres:	
212	suiting, printed	All countries
221	suiting, dyed	All countries
291	suiting, other than printed or dyed	All countries
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No. 58.05):	
	of wool or fine animal hair:	
310	suiting	All countries
	of synthetic fibres:	
411	suiting, printed	All countries
421	suiting, coloured or dyed	All countries
491	suiting, other than printed, coloured or dyed	All countries
	of regenerated fibres:	
511	suiting, printed	All countries
521	suiting, dyed	All countries
591	suiting, other than printed or dyed	All countries

The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 1973 amends the Second Schedule of the above Order by inserting the heading number and particulars of the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
84.23 100	Bulldozers and mechanical shovels, other than new	All countries

The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 1973 amends the Second Schedule of the above Order by deleting heading numbers and particulars of 16.04 100, 16.04 101, 16.04 102, 16.04 103, 16.04 104, 16.04 105, 16.04 107 and 16.04 400.

Note

First Schedule: Goods prohibited from import into any part of the Federation of Malaysia without an import licence.

Second Schedule: Goods prohibited from import into West Malaysia without an import licence.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

SALES TAX: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Sales Tax (Exemption) (Amendment) Order 1973.

Schedule A to the Sales Tax (Exemption) Order 1972 is amended by:

i substituting for the figures '04.06' appearing against customs tariff chapter 4 the figures '04.07'; and

ii substituting for the figures '06.03' appearing against customs tariff chapter 6 the figures '06.04'.

Schedule B to the Sales Tax (Exemption) Order 1972 is amended by adding after item 55 the new items appearing in the following Schedule:

56. Goods imported temporarily for repair and subsequently re-exported, provided:
- i that the goods are imported and exported by the same route, and
- ii that the import and export are registered by the proper officer of customs at the place of import and export, and
- iii that security for sales tax is furnished to the satisfaction of the proper officer of customs

57. Goods imported after being exported for repair, provided:
- i that the goods are exported and imported by the same route, and
- ii that the export and re-import are registered by the proper officer of customs at the place of export and re-import, and
- iii that the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the proper officer of customs, and
- iv that where new parts have been added the exemption hereby granted shall operate only in respect of (*a*) the remaining parts of the article re-imported, and (*b*) the cost of the labour in making the repairs, and shall be contingent on the repairer certifying the details and values of the individual new parts and upon payment of sales tax where applicable, on such new parts

58. Goods, other than cylinders for use with liquefied and compressed gases, re-imported after being exported temporarily for use abroad, provided:
- i that the goods are exported and re-imported by the same route, and
- ii that the export and re-import are registered by the proper officer of customs at the place of export and re-import, and
- iii that the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the proper officer of customs, and
- iv that the goods are tax-paid at the time of export and that no drawback of sales tax has been claimed or granted

59. Goods imported temporarily for demonstration or other purposes approved by the Director General, and subsequently re-exported, provided:
- i that the goods are imported and exported by the same route, and
- ii that the import and export are registered by the proper officer of customs at the place of import and export, and
- iii that security for sales tax is furnished to the satisfaction of the proper officer of customs

Note

Schedule A: Goods exempted from payment of sales tax.

Schedule B: Goods are exempted from payment of sales tax in accordance with the qualifications and conditions applicable to each category.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

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MALAYSIA
continued

CUSTOMS DUTIES: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendments: (a) the Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) Order 1973 and, (b) the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order 1973.

a The Schedule to the Customs Duties (Penang) Order 1970 is amended by inserting heading numbers 28.30 100, 73.23 190, 73.38 920, 84.61 210, 84.61 920, 85.01 110, 85.01 310, and 85.01 540.

b The First Schedule to the Customs Duties Order 1968 is amended:

i by deleting heading numbers and particulars of the following: 28.30 100, 73.23 100, 84.61 200, 85.01 110, 85.01 300 and 85.01 540.

ii by inserting heading numbers and particulars in the following Schedule:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common Tariff
28.30	Chlorides and oxychlorides:		
100	Ammonium chloride	Cwt.	$50 per ton
73.23	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, of sheet or plate iron or steel, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:		
	Used for food or pharmaceutical products, of a capacity not more than 80 fluid ounces (½ gallon):		
110	Lacquered	Value	Nil
190	Unlacquered	Value	10%
73.38	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of iron or steel:		
	Other:		
920	kitchen sinks	Ton	35%
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:		
	of copper or copper alloy:		
210	of 1 inch or below in internal diameter	No.	$1
290	of over 1 inch in internal diameter	No.	Nil
	Parts:		
920	bodies of taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, of copper or copper alloy, of 1 inch or below in internal diameter	Value	$1 each
85.01	Electrical goods of the following descriptions: generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors:		
	Generators (dynamos and alternators):		
110	of less than 60 kilowatt	No.	25%
120	of 60 kilowatt or over but not more than 120 kilowatt	No.	Nil
	Transformers:		
310	of 1 kVa (kilovolt-ampere) or below	No.	45%
390	of over 1 kVa (kilovolt-ampere)	No.	Nil
	Motors:		
540	over 20 horsepower but not more than 100 horsepower	No.	30%

EDB ext. 469/468/401

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South Korea

TARIFF CHANGES: The South Korean Ministry of Finance has announced amendments to the current tariff rates with effect from February 5, 1973. Exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Australia

RESULT OF SPECIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY INQUIRY ON CAPACITORS: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, January 8, 1973, stated that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of capacitors (tariff items 85.18.200 and 85.18.900). The inquiry has been completed and as a result it was found that no action was needed for tariff item 85.18.200 but in the case of tariff item 85.18.900 emergency action was warranted to protect the Australian industry manufacturing capacitors of the ceramic, electrolytic and plastic film types, currently dutiable at rates of 45 per cent General and 27½ per cent Preferential.

On ceramic capacitors a temporary additional duty of 2 cents per capacitor has been imposed and on electrolytic capacitors having a rating not exceeding 100 volts and a capacity of more than 100 microfarads, a temporary additional duty of 10 cents per capacitor.

A temporary additional duty of 4 cents per capacitor will apply to plastic film capacitors having a capacitance not exceeding 0.1 microfarads. However, a special by-law provision will allow specified quantities of imported plastic film capacitors admission at the normal rates of 45 per cent. General, 27½ per cent Preferential. Initially, for the six-month period commencing March 30, 1973, an importer will be allocated a quota equal to 60 per cent of the *number* of plastic film capacitors having a capacitance not exceeding 0.1 microfarad which were entered for home consumption by him during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1972. Quotas for future periods will be reviewed each six months thereafter and adjusted to take account of normal market growth.

The temporary additional duties do not apply to goods in direct transit to Australia on January 31 provided they were entered for home consumption on arrival. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

RESULT OF DUMPING TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON DUPLICATOR STENCILS: A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, April 13, 1972, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Tariff Board under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act on duplicator stencils (tariff item 48.13). The inquiry has been completed and as a result, dumping has been confirmed but is not causing or threatening injury to an Australian industry. Ref. CRE 873/72 **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—SOYABEAN OIL: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has asked the Tariff and Development Board to undertake an inquiry and report on what form of protection, if any, it considers necessary to protect the proposed New Zealand production of soyabean oil in relation to the importation of soyabean oil classified in tariff item 15.07.001.

For the purpose of taking evidence the Board will combine the soyabean oil of the present reference with the other animal and vegetable oils under reference to it and which have been scheduled for a public hearing commencing at 2.00 p.m., Monday, July 2, 1973 (see Schedule E of *Trade and Industry* notice of March 8, 1973, pages 494-497). Accordingly parties intending to make representations to the Board on the question of protection affecting soyabean oil of tariff item 15.07.001 should prepare and lodge submissions as stated in the *Trade and Industry* notice refer redto above.

In order to facilitate proceedings at the public hearing commencing on July 2, the Board will hear evidence in two parts. Part I will be restricted to evidence relating to soyabean oil of tariff items 15.07.001 and 15.07.009, and Part II, which will immediately follow the completion of Part I, will include the evidence on all the other oils specified in Schedule E to the previous notice in *Trade and Industry* of March 8.

Ref. CRE 1162/72 Part IV. **CRE ext. 2321**

Philippines

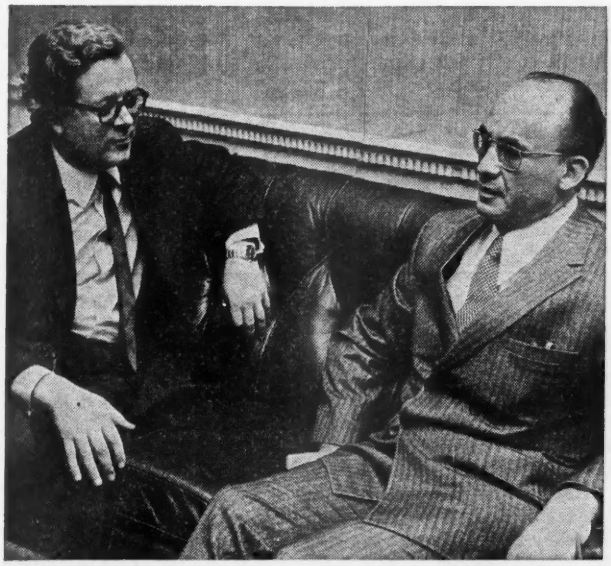
REGISTRATION AND REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS: The Central Bank of the Philippines *Circular* issued on March 16 contained regulations on the registration and repatriation of foreign investments and remittances of profits and dividends. Copies of the regulations are available. **CRE ext. 3348/2253**

United States

NEW YORK STATE 'BUY-AMERICAN' BILLS: In April and May 1972 *Trade and Industry* monitored the passage of a 'buy-American' bill through the legislature of New York State. The bill did not get a reading before the end of the legislative session. Two identical bills have been reintroduced which would, if enacted, prohibit purchases by New York State or agencies of the State of any foreign-made goods unless the goods come from a country which 'does not restrict, by regulation, statute or unreasonable tariff the importation of American-made goods.' The British Government's representatives in the United States have already voiced their objections to the US authorities. **CRE ext. 2647**

Mexico

CONTROL OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT: The British Embassy in Mexico City has reported that a law to promote Mexican investment and to regulate foreign investment was published in the *Official Gazette* on March 9, 1973. It comes into effect 60 days after publication. The law sets out the fields of activity which will be

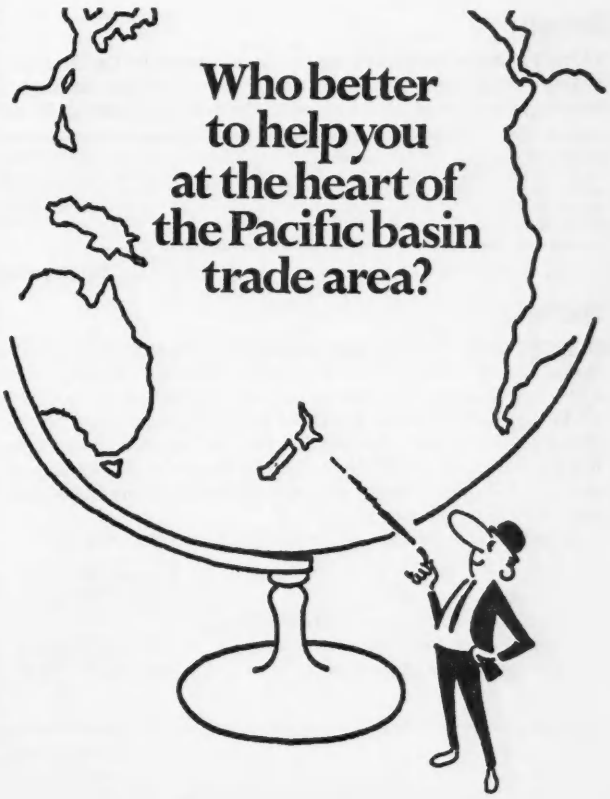


President Echeverria of Mexico (right) talking with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, when Sir Geoffrey called at the Mexican Embassy for discussions on trade between the two countries, during the President's State visit to Britain last week.

reserved for the State and for Mexican nationals, and the proportion of foreign capital which may be invested in other undertakings. A National Commission of Foreign Investment has been set up to supervise the new law, and companies will have to register with a National Registry of Foreign Investment. Copies of the law may be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.
CRE ext. 2290

St. Lucia

IMPORT LICENSING—PEANUT BUTTER, WROUGHT-IRON FURNITURE: The *St. Lucia Gazette* No. 13 stated that from March 17 peanut butter and wrought iron furniture and fixtures would require an import licence. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**



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For up-to-date and authoritative information on developments, markets and investment opportunities send for our latest "Review of the Economic Situation in New Zealand" and our guide "Investing in New Zealand"

Guyana

PURCHASE TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES: Government of Guyana Order No. 13 of 1973, dated February 15, introduced purchase tax on motor vehicles of 7½ per cent of the value. Certain types of vehicle are excluded and these are listed in the notice, a copy of which is available on request. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Brazil

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Recent amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff affect the import duty, taxes or other tariff provisions applying to goods falling under the following tariff headings:

02.01	10.01	10.06	22.05	28.08	28.10	28.21	28.27	28.29	28.38	28.42
28.47	29.04	29.15	29.21	29.22	29.23	29.38	29.44	30.03	32.05	33.06
34.01	34.02	34.05	38.11	39.02	39.07	40.11	42.02	42.03	48.01	48.15
48.16	48.19	48.20	48.21	51.01	56.01	66.01	73.22	76.01	84.25	84.26
85.24	90.17	91.01	96.01	96.02	97.02	97.03				

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Bolivia

BUDGET FOR 1973: Bolivian Supreme Decree 10667 sets out the national budget for 1973. Total government income is estimated at 2,917 million pesos (20 pesos equals 1 US dollar) made up chiefly of 19 per cent royalties from the State Petroleum Corporation (196.4 million pesos), royalties from private mines and the State Mining Corporation (155 million pesos), internal taxes and customs duties (1,340 million pesos, plus 780 million pesos representing the new—October—taxes on exports).

Some of the main items of government expenditure will be:

Defence	441,384,700 pesos
Education	711,079,200 pesos
Ministry of Transport, Communications and Civil Aviation	473,544,900 pesos
Health and social services	204,369,700 pesos

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In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

In comparison with the 1972 budget, this one raises by 87 per cent the amount set aside to offset external debts. Investment has been increased by 78 per cent.

A copy of the decree in Spanish is available. **CRE ext. 2289**

Peru

PROHIBITIONS: Peruvian Resolutions 2310-72-IC-DEGI-DECI, 2311-IC-DGI-DECI, 2312-IC-DGI-DECI and 2213-72-DEGI-DECI add further goods to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. As a result these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet local demands as regards quality and quantity. Part of or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

09.07	09.08	12.07	15.08	17.05	19.08	21.04	21.07	25.20	25.23
29.14	29.15	29.25	32.09	32.11	32.12	34.02	34.05	38.11	38.18
38.19	39.01	39.02	39.03	39.07	40.06	42.03	44.27	48.05	49.11
56.05	58.10	60.01	60.04	61.01	61.02	62.04	62.05	64.01	68.04
68.06	68.10	70.09	70.20	73.18	73.19	73.21	73.23	73.24	73.32
73.34	73.35	74.03	76.09	76.15	83.02	83.05	84.01	84.10	84.13
84.17	84.22	87.05	87.10	87.14	89.01	89.02	89.03	89.05	90.21
94.04	96.02	97.03	97.05	98.01	98.03				

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Uruguay

PRIOR DEPOSITS: The Uruguayan Central Bank has announced that, in view of the difficulties caused by the closure of the exchange market in March, it has been decided to extend until April 30, 1973, the period during which import declarations relating to prior deposits have to be submitted.

HM Embassy also wishes to advise United Kingdom firms that Government departments, and official and private banks close in Uruguay during the week beginning April 16, the whole week before the Easter holidays. **CRE ext. 2287**

COMMERCIAL ARREARS: The deadline for Uruguayan importers to make deposits in local currency in accordance with Uruguayan Central Bank Circular 409 (see *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973) has been extended by the Central Bank to April 30, 1973. **CRE ext. 2287**

Argentina

DUTY INCREASED ON THERMO-SENSITIVE PAPER: Decree 8644/72, published in *Guia Practica* 192, raises the rate of import duty to 90 per cent of the cif value on tariff No. 37.03.02.04 ('thermo-sensitive paper, not being graph paper, for electric and electronic self-recording apparatus'). **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

FREE ZONE—AMENDMENT: Decree 9208/72 amends Law 19460 of May 16, 1972 which introduced import duty and tax exemptions for goods entering Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic islands. A copy of the amendment (and the original law, if necessary), in Spanish, is available. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408 or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, Decisions, etc. which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (EEC) No. 798/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 648/73 on 'monetary' compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* No. L76, March 24, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 842/73 laying down special provisions for refunds and Community aid fixed in advance prior to February 13, 1973. (*Official Journal* No. L82, March 30, 1973)

Decision 73/56/EEC concerning the finding required by the second indent of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No. 568/73 validating advance fixing certificates for levies, refunds and Community aid issued in the new Member States before February 1, 1973. (*Official Journal* No. L82, March 30, 1973)

Wine. The *Official Journal* No. C13 dated March 26, 1973 contains the published list for the application of Article 4 of EEC Regulation 1769/72 of the Commission of July 26, 1972 setting out the accompanying documents and relating to the obligations of producers and merchants, with the exception of retailers, in the wine sector.

Regulation (EEC) No. 807/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1698/70 in order to align the provisions thereof on the accompanying documents introduced for wine by Regulation (EEC) No. 1769/72. (*Official Journal* No. L78, March 27, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 819/73 fixing the average producer prices for wine. (*Official Journal* No. L80, March 28, 1973)

Beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) No. 813/73 extending the marketing year 1972/73 for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* No. L80, March 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 814/73 amending the arrangements for the suspension of import charges and compensatory amounts for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* No. L80, March 28, 1973)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Decision 73/38/EEC authorising the Netherlands to allow the marketing of commercial seed of caraway up to and including May 31, 1973. (*Official Journal* No. L77, March 26, 1973)

Animal health. Decision 73/30/EEC authorising the Federal Republic of Germany to apply special health guarantees for the prevention of leucosis in the case of bovine animals imported for breeding or production. (*Official Journal* No. L77, March 26, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 767/73 amending various Regulations in the milk and milk products sector as a result of the accession of the new Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L77, March 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 796/73 temporarily suspending, in the new Member States, a condition to the granting of aid for skimmed milk powder processed into compound animal feedingstuffs. (*Official Journal* No. L76, March 24, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 808/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1519/72 on the sale by tender of butter at reduced prices for the exportation of certain fat compounds. (*Official Journal* No. L78, March 27, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 820/73 completing the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No. 767/73 with the model certificate for Kashkaval cheese or for cheese made from sheep's milk or buffalo milk. (*Official Journal* No. L80, March 28, 1973)

Decision 73/35/EEC amending the Decision of December 29, 1972, concerning the disposal of butter to certain categories of consumers in receipt of social security benefits. (*Official Journal* No. L77, March 26, 1973)

Decision 73/40/EEC to release France temporarily from the obligation to conduct weekly surveys of milk and dairy products. (*Official Journal* No. L77, March 26, 1973)

Sugar. The *Official Journal* No. C8 dated March 5, 1973 contains

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen. First published in 'Trade and Industry' they are now available in booklet form.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the secondary legislation of the EEC. In the latest reprint, an article summarising the provisions of the free trade agreements signed between the EEC and certain EFTA countries has also been included.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and a number of articles have appeared since the publication of the booklet. These are:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time, or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most looks forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 3579, 2479 or 2480 for questions on EEC matters.

the text of Notice No. 1/73 of a standing invitation to tender for the purpose of determining denaturing premiums for white sugar for feeding to bees. The *Official Journal* No. C11 dated March 22, 1973 contains a correction to this Notice. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Official Journal* No. L77 dated March 26, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 768/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2552/69 determining the conditions for the admission of Bourbon whiskey under subheading No. 22.09 CIII a) of the Common Customs Tariff.

EDB ext. 7174/408

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES — POTATOES: The *Official Journal* No. L82 dated March 30, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 831/73 totally suspending until June 1, 1973 the duties, in the Common Customs Tariff on potatoes falling within subheading 07.01.A III. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The *Official Journal* No. L77 dated March 26, 1973 contains the texts of the following:

Directive No. 73/23/EEC on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use with certain voltage limits. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: Directive No. 73/37/EEC on the application of Article 31 of the Council Directive No. 69/73/EEC of March 4, 1969 on the harmonisation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of inward processing. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Official Journal* No. L80 dated March 28, 1973 contains the text of Decision 73/55/EEC amending Decision 71/202/EEC of May 12, 1971 empowering Member States to take interim protective measures with regard to the importation of certain products originating in third countries and put in free circulation in other Member States.

The *Official Journal* No. L82 dated March 30, 1973 contains the text of Decision 73/57/EEC authorising the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to toys of wood and other (except motors and movement mechanisms for toys and working models used for recreational purposes, and parts thereof), (CCT No. 97.03 A and ex B) originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

RULES OF COMPETITION: An application was made to the Commission on April 9, 1970 for the negative clearance of an agreement between William Prym-Werke KG (PRYM) of Stolberg/Rhineland (Germany) and BEKA Manufacture Belge d'Aiguilles SA (BEKA) of Eupen (Belgium) concerning the production and sale of needles for domestic sewing machines. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C12 dated March 24, 1973, contains an announcement that the Commission intends to take a favourable decision on the agreement. Prior to this it invites all the third parties involved to make their comments known within a month from March 24, 1973, quoting reference number IV/26.825 to the following address: Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Competition, Directorate for Cartels and Dominant Positions, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1040 Brussels.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to: Fair Trading 2B, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2092).

Hints to businessmen

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext 7146).

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C13 dated March 26, 1973, contains the text of a communication from the Commission reimposing, with effect from March 26, 1973, the Common Customs Tariff duties on the following:

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	County of origin	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
99.02	Dolls	Hong Kong	2761/72

EDB ext. 7174/408

London Chamber meetings on EEC and Africa and competition policy

'THE EEC and Africa' and 'EEC competition policy' are the subjects of two forthcoming meetings being organised by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Guest speaker at 'The EEC and Africa' (April 17), which is being organised jointly with the Royal African Society will be Dr. H. B. Krohn, director-general for development aid, Commission of the European Communities.

The speaker at the meeting on EEC competition policy (April 18) will be Mrs. Maria von Stein from the Policy Division of the Directorate-General for Competition of the European Communities. She will discuss the rules and the way they function in practice.

Further information on both meetings is available from Patience Wheatcroft, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, Tel: 01-248 4444, Ext. 204.

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PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, APRIL 2

Greater London idc's

The number of industrial development certificates issued in each of the employment exchange areas in the Greater London area, in each of the last three years, was given by Mr. Grant as follows:

Employment exchange area	1970 No.	1971 No.	1972 No.
Acton	6	1	Nil
Barking	6	9	4
Barnet	3	1	2
Battersea	8	4	8
Beckenham	2	1	Nil
Bermondsey	3	3	4
Bexley	2	Nil	2
Borough	3	4	1
Brentford	5	4	2
Brixton	11	6	3
Bromley	3	Nil	1
Camberwell	3	2	2
Camden Town	8	2	1
Canning Town	5	5	1
City	Nil	Nil	Nil
Croydon	22	4	11
Dagenham	20	14	5
Deptford	7	2	5
Ealing	16	4	6
East Ham	Nil	2	Nil
Enfield	13	5	6
Erith	21	19	11
Feltham	20	3	4
Finchley	2	1	1
Fulham	3	1	1
Hackney	11	2	9
Hammersmith	6	2	Nil
Harrow	4	1	3
Hayes	8	11	5
Hendon	4	7	5
Holloway	Nil	15	7
Hornchurch	2	2	Nil
Hounslow	17	11	3
Ilford	6	4	3
King's Cross	8	3	1
Kingston	10	5	5
Lewisham	1	Nil	3
Leyton	9	7	7
Mill Hill	2	Nil	Nil
Orpington	2	3	2
Poplar	9	6	6
Richmond	7	4	1
Romford	7	3	Nil
Ruislip	1	1	1
St. Marylebone	2	3	5
Shoreditch	14	1	3
Sidcup	6	4	2
Southall	8	3	5
Stepney	6	5	9
Stratford	7	5	5
Sutton	9	1	2
Tooting	24	15	16
Tottenham	12	11	8
Uxbridge	14	7	10
Wembley	9	7	3
Westminster	2	3	3
Willesden	15	7	8
Wimbledon	4	1	5
Wood Green	7	1	Nil
Woolwich	3	3	1

NOTE: The exemption limit for Industrial Development Certificates was raised in December 1970 from 3,000 sq. ft. to 5,000 sq. ft. and in July 1972 to 10,000 sq. ft.

Company law consultations

'I have consulted a wide range of interested parties and representative organisations concerned with the operation of company law. They are providing many comments and proposals which are being carefully examined in my department,' Sir Geoffrey Howe told a Member.

Asked if he will publish a Green Paper embodying his proposals to reform company law, Sir Geoffrey said: 'I hope to make known in due course and in an appropriate form my proposals for reform of company law.'

To another question as to whether he will seek powers to make the management audit a statutory requirement for public companies, Sir Geoffrey replied: 'I will take into account, in my review of company law, proposals of various kinds for improving the efficiency of company management.' He added that he hoped to make provision in a Companies Bill for dealing with problems of insider trading.

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

Sugar percentage

Tate and Lyle are not suppliers of sugar by retail, said Sir Geoffrey Howe, asked what percentage of the domestic retail sugar market is held by Tate and Lyle. 'I regret that figures to show the percentage of retail sugar that is manufactured by Tate and Lyle are not available.'

SET savings

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what action he intends to take if he is dissatisfied with the replies he receives from his letters to leading retailers asking for information on how they are assessing the savings on SET and how they intend to pass on these savings to the public. He replied: 'In the light of assurances I have received I am confident that the great majority of retailers will adjust their prices fairly in respect of SET savings. If necessary I am prepared to use the powers given me by Section 12 of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973.'

Chemical industry investment

'I am aware of the problems for investment in the chemical industry but I hope that the current expansion in the economy, which it is the Government's policy to sustain will encourage greater investment,' said Mr. Grant. He had been asked if he will take steps designed to ensure that the level of investment in the chemical industry by 1975 will be more than the forecast of the Chemical Industries Association of two-thirds of the level achieved in 1971.

Gas industry ships

Mr. Onslow was asked how many ships and of what total tonnage were owned by the gas industry in 1962 and 1972; what amount were chartered; and how many were under the British flag. He replied: 'I regret that this information is not readily available.'

Electricity borrowings

Mr. Emery said that net borrowing from all sources by the electricity supply industry in 1973/74 was estimated in the recent White Paper, *Loans from the National Loans Fund 1973/74* (Cmnd. 5253), as follows:

	£ million
Electricity Council and Boards (England and Wales)	270.0
North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board	23.9
South of Scotland Electricity Board	72.3

Siting mini-mills

A Member asked Mr. Emery what consultations there had been with the British Steel Corporation regarding the regional policy aspects of siting a steel mini-mill in the Greater Manchester area. He replied that regional policy aspects of the BSC's 10 year development strategy, including the siting of 'mini-mills', were fully considered in the consultations leading up to the statement on the 10 year development strategy for the BSC.

Steel prices

Mr. Emery was asked if he will make a statement on the increase in steel prices following the end of the standstill, indicating what will be the largest percentage increase to customers in eastern Scotland; and whether he has confirmed with the Brussels Commission that the British steel industry will henceforth be operating in compliance with the rules of the European Community. Mr. Emery said: 'I understand the British Steel Corporation will be making an announcement on steel prices later this month. The Order made yesterday under the Counter Inflation Act 1973 exempts from control, prices charged by producers of products covered by the ECSC Treaty and my Rt. Hon. Friend is so informing the European Commission.'

China's offshore oil

What were the prospects of UK assistance to China in developing off-shore oil extraction? a Member asked. Mr. Walker replied: 'Our aim is

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

to see develop a British capability in the field of offshore supplies that will enable the UK to take full advantage of emerging markets world wide. The development of offshore oil prospecting and extraction by China could provide considerable opportunities for British companies. I hope to explore the possibilities further in the course of the programme of exchanges which was agreed upon during my visit to China.'

TUESDAY, APRIL 3

Exports of footwear to Japan

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what representations he had recently made to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan about the difficulties experienced by the British footwear industry, with the Japanese controls and import licence systems. He answered 'None, but if the industry has encounted difficulties and will bring them to my attention I will gladly have them investigated.'

In reply to a further question, about steps taken with respect to the Japanese quotas for imports of British footwear, Sir Geoffrey said that in the latest annual discussions for increasing trade between the United Kingdom and Japan, concluded at the end of last year, increased opportunities were made available for British exports of leather footwear.

The Japanese import quotas on footwear, Sir Geoffrey said in reply to another question, would not be affected by EEC regulations. Figures were then requested showing the value of Japanese footwear with soles of leather or with soles of rubber and uppers of another material, imported in the UK in 1970, 1971 and 1972, respectively, and the value of the same type of UK footwear exported to Japan in the same years. Sir Geoffrey gave the following information for footwear with soles of leather; or with soles of rubber or plastic material and uppers of another material.

£'000

	Imports from Japan† cif	Exports to Japan† fob
1970	297	61
1971	466	64
1972	529	68

† The figures relate to the country from which and to which the goods are consigned, which may differ from the country of manufacture and of final destination.

Sir Geoffrey said that he would not impose import quotas for Japanese footwear to the UK.

Newsprint prices

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what decision his department had reached on the application for newsprint price increases submitted by the British Paper and Board Makers' Association. 'No such application has been received,' he answered. 'However, in response to applications from individual UK newsprint manufacturers the Government agreed on January 24 that the price of newsprint produced by them could be increased by £2 per metric ton from March 1, 1973.'

Tariffs on timber imports

A question was asked on the total tariff paid by value, and as a percentage of total value, of timber and timber products, including paper, imported into the UK in 1972; and the tariff and the total tariff yield in each of the transitional years of entry to the EEC. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied that the duty paid in 1972 on imports covered by Chapters 44, 45, 47 and 48 of the United Kingdom tariff was £9.3 million, representing 1.05 per cent of total imports of £880 million. A large proportion of these imports entered duty-free, the principal suppliers being EFTA and Canada.

Sir Geoffrey continued: 'During the transition period any duties we now apply to imports from the rest of the Community will be abolished. Imports of timber and timber products from EFTA countries are expected to remain duty-free under Agreements between them and the Community; from 1974 paper will be subject to special regimes, including duty-free quotas and ceilings. Except where the duties are nil, the CCT will from 1974 progressively apply to imports from Canada. There are duty-free quota arrangements for certain timber products from third countries, including Canada. If the hon. Member would like details of particular items in this wide field I will gladly try to provide them.

'For a number of reasons it is not possible to estimate the future total tariff yield.'

Coal imports

The following information was given by Mr. Emery to a Member who asked what was the number of tons of coal imported in each of the last 12 months to the latest available date, the average cost per ton in each of these months and the cost per ton of domestically produced coal in each of those months.

	Thousand tonnes	£ per tonne
March 1972	1,550	9.5
April 1972	987	8.7
May 1972	490	8.8
June 1972	332	9.8
July 1972	206	10.2
August 1972	150	10.3
September 1972	292	11.3
October 1972	190	11.9
November 1972	208	11.6
December 1972	83	11.7
January 1973	176	10.7
Fecruary 1973	86	12.2

There are no monthly statistics of the cost of domestically produced coal. Annual data can be found in the Reports and Accounts of the National Coal Board.

Offshore oil exploration

Asked when oil exploration work would start off the west coast of Scotland, Mr. Emery said: 'Exploration off the west coast of the Orkney and Shetland Islands is in progress. During 1972 over 4,500 miles of seismic surveys were carried out there and one well was drilled. Further drilling is expected this summer.'

THURSDAY, APRIL 5

Rough gas field

Mr. Boardman was asked to make a statement on his refusal of permission to the firm Berry Wiggins for developing the Rough gas field off the mouth of the Humber, and his grant of permission to the Amoco Oil Company. He said: 'Part of the Rough gasfield is in an area licensed to Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Limited; this company has recently applied for authority to assign their licence to a group of four companies led by Amoco (UK) Petroleum Limited and the British Gas Corporation who are the licensees for the remaining part of the field. The application is under consideration. No application has been submitted for assignment of the licence to Berry Wiggins and Co. Limited.'

Imports of oil

A question on the total volume of oil imported into the United Kingdom in 1971-72; and the percentage of the total derived from each of the oil producing countries, was answered by Mr. Boardman who gave the following information:

The total volume of oil imported into the UK in 1971 and 1972 was as follows:

'000 tons

	1971	1972
Crude and process oils	107,639	105,565
Products	19,726	20,516
Grand total	127,365	126,081

An analysis of the imports of crude and process oils is given in the following table:

UK IMPORTS OF CRUDE AND PROCESS OILS 1971 AND 1972

	Percentage of total	
	1971	1972
MIDDLE EAST		
Abu Dhabi	2.6	4.3
Qatar	4.3	4.2
Dubai Sharjah	1.0	1.0
Muscat and Oman	0.4	0.3
Kuwait (1)	22.5	20.8
Iraq	3.6	3.3
Iran	9.9	12.5
Saudi Arabia	19.5	19.8
United Arab Republic	0.7	0.1
Total	64.5	66.3
WESTERN HEMISPHERE		
Venezuela	6.0	4.9
Netherlands Antilles	0.3	0.3
Peru	0.1	0.1
Total	6.4	5.3
AFRICA		
Algeria	0.4	1.0
Libya	18.8	14.0
Nigeria	8.2	10.1
Angola	—	0.1
Tunisia, Gabon, Sudan	0.1	0.1
Total	27.5	25.3
ALL OTHERS		
Belgium	—	0.1
France	0.2	0.3
W. Germany	0.4	0.4
Italy	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	0.4	0.8
Norway	0.1	0.6
Sweden	0.1	0.1
Australia	—	0.1
USSR	0.1	0.2
Indonesia	—	0.1
Total	1.6	3.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

(1) Kuwait figures include imports via the Irish Republic

The origin of the crude oil used to produce the petroleum products which are imported is not known. The available information, summarised in the following table, shows the principal areas from which petroleum products were imported in 1971 and 1972:

UK IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS 1971 AND 1972

	1971	1972
	%	%
EEC	64.7	74.3
Rest of Europe	12.3	9.6
Africa	0.5	1.5
Middle East	11.3	7.1
Far East	0.1	0.2
North America	1.1	2.2
Latin America and Carribean	9.3	4.7
Other countries	0.7	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

North Atlantic air fares

Mr. Onslow was asked why the failure to agree North Atlantic air fares with the United States aviation authorities was not referred for arbitration to the International Civil Aviation Organisation as provided for under the Air Services Agreement Command Paper No. 6747. 'While it is open to either Government, under the Air Services Agreement, to ask for an advisory report from the International Civil Aviation Organisation, both we and the United States have so far judged it preferable to seek agreement on these complex questions by direct negotiations,' he replied. 'By the time it became apparent that our recent differences could not be

quickly resolved it would, in any event, have been too late to go through these procedures in time to make any resulting changes effective for the coming Summer. The only practical solution was therefore to continue with the existing fares for the next few months. The airlines are now making a renewed attempt in IATA to agree on the fares to operate after December 31, 1973.'

West London Air Terminal

In reply to a question on the future of the West London Air Terminal, Mr. Heseltine said that this was primarily a commercial matter for the British Airways Board. The Board recently announced that check-in facilities at the Terminal would be withdrawn from January 1, 1974. Mr. Heseltine went on: 'I understand that the Board believe this decision to be in the best interests of British European Airways passengers as a whole, a substantial majority of whom now check in at Heathrow itself. The Board also expect their decision to lead to significant cost savings. The Board do not intend to close the Terminal and a regular coach link with Heathrow will be maintained, though there will no longer be a guaranteed connection with particular flights.'

Concorde

Mr. Heseltine was asked what consultations had taken place with the French authorities concerning the future location of Concorde production; and what pattern of orders and output was expected for this aircraft over the next three years. Mr. Heseltine said that there had been no discussions with the French authorities concerning the future location of Concorde production. The manufacturers were continuing negotiations with a number of airlines. The future production programme would take the progress of these negotiations into account. 5/4

Inquiries into marine disasters

A Member who asked Mr. Heseltine if the DTI had finished its preliminary inquiry into the loss of the vessel *Burtonia*, was told: 'I have recently received the report of the preliminary inquiry, which is being considered.' Mr. Heseltine also answered questions on the report of the inquiries held by the Argentine authorities into the collision of the British vessel *Royston Grange* and Liberia vessel *Tien Chee*. He said: 'We have sought access to the findings of the judicial inquiry and of the administrative inquiry which is still in session and are making a further approach to the Argentinian authorities on this matter.'

Later Mr. Heseltine said: 'The findings of the Liberian marine board of investigation are not yet available. We shall decide in the light of them whether we should hold our own formal investigation. In the meantime we have commissioned a programme of tank tests by the National Physical Laboratory related to the technical circumstances leading to the collision.'

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Scotland, Hampshire and the county boroughs of Southampton and Portsmouth.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6

Industry Act

Mr. Chataway was asked how many applications for aid under Sections 7 and 8, respectively, of the Industry Act had been received; how many granted; and how many were from firms employing less than 200 employees. 'At February 28, 661 applications for assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act had been received, and 58 loans and 31 grants had been offered,' he replied.

'There is no formal application procedure for assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act. But some 140 inquiries have been received. 12 cases are under consideration and in two cases the Department has indicated its willingness in principle to provide support on certain conditions.

'Information about the number of applications from firms employing less than 200 employees is not readily available. But some indication of the strong response from smaller firms in the regions is given by the fact that over 85 per cent of Section 7 applications for loans and interest relief grants were for loans and interest relief grants on loans of less than £250,000.'

Merchant Shipping Acts

Mr. Onslow was asked to give estimates for fines and forfeitures under the Merchant Shipping Acts in the Supply Estimates for each year since 1965; and how much was received for each of those years for fines and forfeitures, respectively. Mr. Onslow said the amounts shown in the Supply Estimates for fines and forfeitures under the Merchant Shipping Acts for the years specified and the amounts received were as follows:

	Estimates	Receipts
	£	£
1965-1966	56,000	73,243
1966-1967	64,000	68,746
1967-1968	70,000	59,274
1968-1969	55,000	51,262
1969-1970	50,000	53,786
1970-1971	54,000	58,978
1971-1972	50,000	62,111
1972-1973	55,000	The information is not yet available for this year

EEC development in Wales

Mr. Grant, when asked how many inquiries had been made to the DTI within the last 12 months by firms from other EEC countries interested in developing in Wales, said that 16 inquiries had been received in the last 12 months from firms in EEC countries actively interested in Wales.

GOVERNMENT SALES

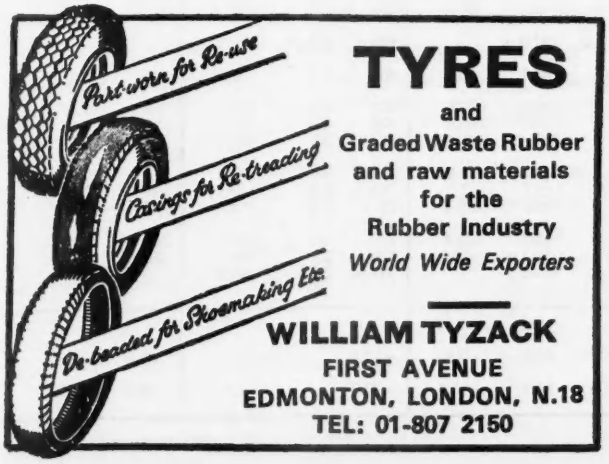
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

May 2, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford HR4 8DS

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright, 20/21 King Street, (Dept L), Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432-4366)

Miscellaneous stores including Clothing, canvas, mixed rags, kitchen utensils, furniture, MT spares, electrical, photographic and wireless spares, 12 vehicles and trailers, fork lift trucks, generators, air compressors, a quantity of coal etc.



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May 9/10, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602-54272)

A large quantity of Saloon cars; estates; limousines, plant, heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers, refuellers; coaches; ambulances, breakdown and dropside trucks; fork lift trucks; motor cycles; large quantity of Landrovers; utility vans; pick up trucks; and a quantity of Austin Gypsies.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by tender—Machine Tools

Herbert Auto; Marwin 'Min-E-Centre' machining Centre; Molins Twin spindle N-C Miller; Grinders; Lathes; Welders etc.

Location: Aston Down, Glos and ROF Glascoed, Mons. Permission to view only on presentation of a tender form available from: Ministry of Defence (Sales Supply 6aiv) Room 419, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. April 25, 1973.

Sale by tender

Asbestos Bearing Calcium Silicate Insulating Material.

Applications for tender should be made to Ministry of Defence, Sales Supply 6aiii, Room 418, First Avenue House, London WC1V 6HE.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	126			125 p	178 p	−331	−365	−4	−28	18 p	−692 p	710 p
1970 4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	123	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	124	120	141	140	168	−28	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	125	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	122	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	59	−122	181
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−90	−142	−5	31	115	−53	168
3rd qtr	126	128	141	122	175	−95	−114	4	−24	−113	−284	171
4th qtr	130			121 p	183 p	0	1	11	−6	−43 p	−233 p	190 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+3.2	+3.6	−0.6	−6.2	+1.7							
on a year earlier	+3.0	+6.1	+0.9	−11.3	+6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	71 1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972			110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1			100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	85.5	634	2.8	150	186	188
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	121.7	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	128.8	129.2	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	130.1	131.9	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	132.1	135.0	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	148.4	149.1	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	258
1973 1st qtr							164.5 p	151.0 p		665 p	2.9 p	229 p		
Jun	129.2	129.1	109.5	153	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	99.6	805	3.5	139	227	217
Jul	129.7	131.6	112.5	127	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0	807	3.5	141	209	198
Aug	129.6	131.7	111.9	156	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	808	3.6	147	137	182
Sep	131.1	132.3	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	131.3	133.7	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	132.2	135.1	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	147.5	149.1	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	132.9	136.2	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	152.9	149.7	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	132.3	134.1	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	158.7	150.3	108.4	703	3.1	201	247	264
Feb			117.1	146 p			164.9 p	151.1 p	108.8 p	660	2.9	238	252 p	269 p
Mar							169.9 p	151.6 p		631 p	2.8 p	254 p		
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+1.4	+1.9	+3.0	−0.7	+2.0		+10.8	+1.3	+0.9	−11.8		+30.1	+1.9	+0.4
on a year earlier	+6.5	+6.3	+8.8	+16.3	+7.7		+21.9	+6.6	+13.7	−23.2		+84.7	+16.0	+29.4

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis.

Overseas royalty transactions in 1971

THIS article presents figures of overseas royalty transactions in 1971, obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry's overseas transactions inquiry for that year. Transactions covered in this article include royalties, licences, patents, trade marks, designs, copyright, manufacturing rights and the like.

The net gain to the current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments in 1971 from such transactions amounted to nearly £24 million, about the same as in 1970 and almost twice as much as in 1969. Receipts from abroad rose by about 3 per cent between 1970 and 1971, having risen by over a fifth between 1969 and 1970. The rise in expenditure abroad between 1970 and 1971 was about 4 per cent following rises of 14 per cent and 13 per cent between 1968 and 1969 and between 1969 and 1970 respectively.

Scope and coverage of the figures

The inquiry into overseas royalty transactions for 1971 was similar in scope to previous inquiries, the results of which have been published in a series of articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* and in *Trade and Industry*, the last of which, in respect of 1970, appeared in *Trade and Industry* on March 30, 1972. The primary object of the inquiries is to measure the effect of royalty transactions on the United Kingdom balance of payments, where they are included in the category 'other services' in the invisible account (see *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1972, Table 17).

Transactions relating to film and television rights, which are the subject of a separate inquiry, are not covered in this article, but a full account of the effect of transactions relating to cinematograph films and television on the balance of payments for 1971 and earlier years was given in *Trade and Industry* on July 20, 1972.

A total of nearly 1,200 returns were received in respect of royalty transactions, some 650 in respect of payments and over 500 in respect of receipts. These returns were made by firms co-operating in the overseas transactions inquiry, though not all firms approached provided information. In addition, a large number of firms and individuals receiving or making small payments in respect of royalties (particularly for printed matter, performing rights etc.), were not approached. Returns were received from a number of firms reporting royalty transactions for the first time in 1971 and this has led to the revision of some figures in earlier years.

The estimates for all firms given in Table 1 include an allowance for the transactions of non-responding and exempt firms, based on the returns to previous inquiries and assumptions that the experience of small firms outside the inquiry would resemble that of similar firms in this inquiry. It is estimated that firms responding in full to the inquiry represented about two-thirds of total receipts and four-fifths of total payments. As it is not possible to allocate the allowance for non-response by country or by industry, the more detailed tables in the article (Tables 2 to 5) are based solely on returns received in the inquiry. For these reasons the estimates given in Table 1 which are shown to the nearest £0.1 million are not necessarily accurate to that degree.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Summary of results for all firms

Table 1 illustrates how the growth of royalty receipts slowed down in 1971 after the rapid rise in 1970. The growth was shared evenly between receipts in respect of printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights (artistic royalties) and those in respect of technological royalties, both rising between 3 and 4 per cent. Receipts from overseas affiliates (ie overseas branches, subsidiaries, parents and associates of UK firms) fell slightly in 1971, but this fall was more than offset by a rise in receipts from unrelated concerns, particularly in respect of technological royalties.

The growth of royalty expenditure abroad also slowed in 1971, though payments in respect of artistic royalties grew at a faster rate between 1970 and 1971 than between 1969 and 1970. There was little difference in the growth of payments to related concerns and that of payments to unrelated concerns, both increasing by between 4 and 5 per cent.

With the growth of both receipts and payments being similar in 1971, there was little effect on the overall balance of receipts over payments compared with that for 1970. The balance of receipts over payments in respect of artistic royalties was between £16 and £16½ million, and that in respect of technological royalties was £7½ million.

Detailed analysis by area, country and industry

Tables 2 and 3 give a geographical analysis of receipts and payments in 1971 by companies responding to the inquiry. The broad pattern which emerges is similar to that shown in previous inquiries with receipts showing a wide geographical spread compared with payments where the United States tends to predominate.

Almost every area and major country showed an increase in payments to the UK. Overseas sterling area countries accounted for just under a fifth of total receipts, though receipts from related concerns in the overseas sterling area accounted for nearly a third of such receipts. In non-sterling areas, North America accounted for some 30 per cent of total receipts and Western European developed countries a further 29 per cent. In total, receipts from developing countries amounted to nearly one-fifth of all receipts. Whereas nearly

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. ROYALTIES AND SIMILAR TRANSACTIONS— estimates for all businesses (excluding oil companies)

£ million

	Transactions with all overseas concerns						Transactions with related concerns		Transactions with unrelated concerns	
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Receipts										
On printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights	15.7	15.0	21.0	25.5	28.1	29.2	6.5	6.4	21.6	22.8
Technological and mineral	60.3	66.5	88.2	91.4	114.0	117.8	37.9	37.0	76.1	80.8
Total	76.0	81.5	109.2	116.9	142.1	147.0	44.4	43.4	97.7	103.6
Expenditure										
On printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights	9.0	7.2	10.2	11.6	11.7	12.9	4.5	5.3	7.2	7.6
Technological and mineral	51.3	63.2	81.5	93.2	106.4	110.3	62.9	64.7	43.5	45.6
Total	60.3	70.4	91.7	104.8	118.1	123.2	67.4	70.0	50.7	53.2
Balance										
On printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights	6.7	7.8	10.8	13.9	16.4	16.3	2.0	1.1	14.4	15.2
Technological and mineral	9.0	3.3	6.7	−1.8	7.6	7.5	−25.0	−27.7	32.6	35.2
Total	15.7	11.1	17.5	12.1	24.0	23.8	−23.0	−26.6	47.0	50.4

TABLE 2. ROYALTIES AND SIMILAR TRANSACTIONS—RECEIPTS FROM OVERSEAS BY COUNTRY AND TYPE 1971

Summary of returns received — £ million

Area or country	All royalties, etc: Total receipts	Receipts from Related concerns	Receipts from Unrelated concerns	Printed, etc royalties	Technological and mineral royalties
Overseas Sterling Area	17.62	12.21	5.41	2.70	14.92
Developed Countries	10.28	7.35	2.93	1.70	8.58
of which:					
Australia	5.04	3.74	1.30	0.66	4.38
Irish Republic	0.59	0.42	0.17	..	..
New Zealand	0.89	0.53	0.36	..	..
South Africa	3.76	2.65	1.11	0.43	3.33
Developing Countries	7.34	4.86	2.48	1.00	6.34
of which:					
Hong Kong	0.11	0.05	0.06	..	..
India	2.62	1.50	1.12	0.18	2.44
Malaysia	0.92	0.78	0.14	..	..
Pakistan	0.70	0.64	0.06	..	..
Singapore	0.19	..	..	..	0.19
Commonwealth West Indies	0.46	0.40	0.06	..	..
Commonwealth Africa	1.29	1.18	0.11	0.06	1.23
Other Development Countries	1.05	..	..	..	..
Non-Sterling Area	78.10	26.58	51.52	15.51	62.59
Developed Countries	66.49	23.02	43.47	12.73	53.76
of which:					
Canada	2.42	1.42	1.00	0.60	1.82
United States of America	26.48	8.67	17.81	6.06	20.42
Western Europe	27.75	11.15	16.60	4.97	22.78
EFTA	3.01	1.11	1.90	0.19	2.82
Austria	0.23	0.11	0.12	..	..
Denmark	0.39	0.17	0.22	0.10	0.29
Finland	0.26	..	..	0.03	0.24
Portugal	0.49	0.34	0.15	..	..
Sweden	0.91	0.27	0.64	0.25	0.66
Switzerland	0.57	0.15	0.42	0.06	0.51
Norway	0.16	..	..	0.09	0.07
EEC	23.90	9.19	14.71	4.34	19.56
Belgium and Luxembourg	2.72	1.10	1.62	0.34	2.38
France	5.59	2.87	2.72	1.57	4.02
Italy	4.04	1.28	2.76	0.58	3.46
Netherlands	1.87	0.94	0.93	0.32	1.55
Western Germany	9.68	3.00	6.68	1.54	8.14
Japan	8.58	1.78	6.80	1.12	7.46
Developing Countries	11.61	3.56	8.05	2.78	8.83
Western Europe	3.43	1.36	2.07	0.67	2.76
of which:					
Spain	2.57	1.25	1.32	0.27	2.30
Yugoslavia	0.21	..	0.21	..	..
Greece	0.34	..	..	..	..
Turkey	0.31	..	..	..	..
South and Central America	3.88	1.83	2.05	0.24	3.64
of which:					
Argentine	0.78	0.60	0.18	0.09	0.69
Brazil	0.61	..	..	..	..
Mexico	0.85	0.37	..	..	0.83
Total of returns received	95.71	38.79	56.92	18.21	77.50

Secretary of State to open new Statistics Office

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will formally open the Business Statistics Office at Cardiff Road, Newport, Monmouthshire tomorrow (April 13).

The Business Statistics Office was created at the beginning of 1969 from the former Board of Trade Census Office as part of the programme to reorganise government statistics along more centralised and integrated lines. It is the principal government agency for collecting statistics from business firms.

Construction of the new office building at Newport was begun in 1969, and occupation started in the Spring of 1971 when an ICL 1906A Computer was installed and commissioned. The building was progressively occupied during the remainder of 1971 and 1972 as parts of it were completed and handed over. The building now houses nearly 1,000 staff.

TABLE 3. ROYALTIES AND SIMILAR TRANSACTIONS—OVERSEAS EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY AND TYPE 1971

Summary of returns received — £ million

Area or Country	All royalties etc: Total payments	Payments to Related concerns	Payments to Unrelated concerns	Printed, etc. royalties	Technological and mineral royalties
Overseas Sterling Area	0.89	0.12	0.77	0.69	0.20
Developed Countries	0.22	0.01	0.21	0.13	0'09
Developing Countries	0.67	0.10	0.57	0.56	0.11
Non-Sterling Area	97.80	61.21	36.59	8.69	89.10
of which:					
Canada	0.51	0.29	0.22	0.07	0.44
United States of America	67.87	50.71	17.16	5.60	62.27
Western Europe	24.19	10.06	14.13	1.76	22.43
of which:					
EFTA	10.88	4.19	6.69	0.32	10.56
of which:					
Austria	0.06	..	..	0.03	0.03
Denmark	1.15	..	..	0.06	1.09
Norway	0.22	—	0.22	..	..
Sweden	0.78	0.54	0.24	0.02	0.76
Switzerland	8.66	3.25	5.41	0.19	8.47
EEC	13.28	5.87	7.41	1.43	11.85
Belgium and Luxembourg	0.88	..	..	..	..
France	5.20	1.68	3.52	0.62	4.58
Italy	1.52	0.44	1.08	..	..
Netherlands	3.20	2.88	0.32	0.07	3.13
Western Germany	2.48	..	..	0.41	2.07
Japan	0.10	—	0.10	—	0.10
Total of Returns Received	98.69	61.33	37.36	9.38	89.30

OVERSEAS ROYALTY TRANSACTIONS
continued

70 per cent of overseas sterling area receipts came from related concerns, only about a third of receipts from non-sterling area countries were related.

Royalty payments are almost exclusively to the developed countries of the non-sterling area, payments to the overseas sterling area accounting for less than 1 per cent of the total. Payments to the United States account for nearly 70 per cent of the total and those to developed countries in Western Europe for a further 25 per cent. About three-quarters of payments to the United States are made by affiliates of United States companies operating in the UK.

Table 4 gives a summary of both receipts and payments from and to three broad areas, the United States, Western Europe, and the rest of the world. The United Kingdom has a net balance of payments over receipts in respect of the United States, which is due almost entirely to transactions between related concerns and which increased slightly between 1970 and 1971. There is a balance of receipts over payments in both the other areas, the large balance in respect of the rest of the world being due to the low level of payments, especially to related concerns.

An industrial analysis of royalty transactions is given in Table 5. The classification is based on the main activity of the United Kingdom enterprise and may not necessarily reflect the industrial activity to which the transactions relate. Enterprises principally in manufacturing accounted for nearly 90 per cent of receipts and over 90 per cent of payments, the main industries involved being non-electrical engineering, which accounted for nearly 30 per cent of receipts and 24 per cent of payments; chemical and allied industries, 17 per cent of receipts and 19 per cent of payments; and electrical engineering, 11 per cent of receipts and 23 per cent of payments.

Notes and definitions

Firms were asked to return amounts payable to, or receivable from, overseas concerns (including individuals) in respect of the right to use processes and other information (eg royalties, licences to use patents, trade marks, designs, copyrights, etc., or for manufacturing rights and use of technical 'know-how'). Royalties, etc., on printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights were also included. The mineral royalty transactions recorded relate to overseas mineral rights, other than oil, in respect of which payments were made to or from companies registered in the United Kingdom. Separate details for this category were not collected for 1970 and

they were groups with 'technological' royalties. Royalties, rentals, etc., in respect of cinematograph film and television programme material are excluded.

The statistics relate to those payments and receipts which can be identified, and consequently fall short of providing a complete picture. Royalties, etc., included in the recorded value of United Kingdom imports and exports are excluded, eg where charges for royalties, etc., are incorporated in the contract price of capital goods, and cannot be separately distinguished. This omission is probably most important in respect of large contracts made by individual firms or consortia for the erection of complete plants, where the knowledge of how to operate them is an integral part of the contract.

Another substantial omission from these figures consists of earnings from overseas affiliates which are included indistinguishably as part of direct investment income. A study of the effects of knowledge sharing between United Kingdom companies and related overseas concerns, which investigates the extent to which international groups gain from knowledge-sharing and how far the benefits to overseas affiliates are reflected in direct investment earnings rather than explicitly as royalty payments, is contained in 'Effects of United Kingdom Direct Investment Overseas. Final Report', by W. B. Reddaway, in collaboration with S. J. Potter and C. T. Taylor (Cambridge University Press, 1968).

Amounts reported are those payable or receivable whether on current or capital account, after deduction, where appropriate, of United Kingdom or overseas tax. Amounts payable to agents for charges (less discounts) for services rendered in connection with royalties and similar transactions have been included as have agency earnings of United Kingdom concerns and lump sum settlements, but sales commissions and registration fees on patents held by United Kingdom concerns have not been included.

Companies in this inquiry were asked to make returns for their accounting years if information was not available for calendar years.

The statistics relate to the 'United Kingdom' which is defined as Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

The inquiry covered transactions between United Kingdom and overseas concerns (and individuals). These concerns could be related, ie parent companies, branches, subsidiaries or associates of the reporting companies, or not related in any way; transactions with these two categories were reported separately. In a few instances where separate returns were received for different parts of the same United Kingdom enterprise, the returns were combined for purposes of classification and compilation.

Returns were classified to industry according to the main activity of the United Kingdom business.

TABLE 4. BROAD AREA ANALYSIS OF ROYALTY TRANSACTIONS

Summary of returns received — £ million

	Royalty receipts In 1971 (+)	Royalty payments In 1971 (=)	Net Royalty receipts In 1971 (+) Less (=)
United Kingdom Transactions with: The United States			
Total Royalties	26.5	67.9	−41.4
Related Concerns	8.7	50.7	−42.0
Unrelated Concerns	17.8	17.2	0.6
Artistic Royalties	6.1	5.6	0.5
Technological and Mineral royalties	20.4	62.3	−41.9
Western Europe			
Total Royalties	31.2	24.2	7.1
Related concerns	12.5	10.1	2.4
Unrelated concerns	18.7	14.1	4.6
Artistic royalties	5.6	1.8	3.8
Technological and mineral royalties	25.5	22.4	3.1
Rest of the World			
Total royalties	38.0	6.6	31.4
Related concerns	17.6	0.5	17.1
Unrelated concerns	20.4	6.1	14.3
Artistic royalties	6.5	2.0	4.5
Technological and mineral royalties	31.6	4.6	27.0

TABLE 5. INDUSTRY ANALYSIS OF ROYALTIES AND SIMILAR TRANSACTIONS 1971

Summary of Returns Received — £ million

	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Total	Related	Unrelated	Total	Related	Unrelated
All manufacturing Industries	84.75	38.68	46.07	92.22	59.10	33.12
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2.31	0.21	2.10	2.71	1.54	1.17
Chemical and Allied Industries	16.70	2.26	14.44	18.56	9.62	8.94
Electrical Engineering	10.25	4.33	5.92	22.87	18.82	4.05
Non-Electrical Engineering	27.43	23.66	3.77	23.39	15.90	7.49
Ships, Aircraft and Vehicles including motor vehicles	8.07	5.52	2.55	1.98	0.55	1.43
Textile Clothing and Footwear	0.72	—	0.72	1.95	1.13	0.82
Paper, Printing snd Publishing	3.36	0.85	2.51	1.92	0.80	1.12
Other Manufacturing Industries	15.91	1.85	14.06	18.84	10.74	8.10
Distribution and Other Activities	10.96	0.11	10.85	6.47	2.23	4.24
Total of Returns Received	95.71	38.79	56.92	98.69	61.33	37.36

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United Kingdom trade by air in 1972

UNITED Kingdom trade by air increased its share of total trade in 1972 as it has in each of the five preceding years. Air freighted goods accounted for nearly 16 per cent of total exports and 14 per cent of total imports. The growth in share of total trade between 1971 and 1972 is shown in Table 1. Exports by air were 18 per cent higher in 1972 than 1971 compared with an increase of only 6 per cent in total exports. Imports by air grew by 19 per cent last year, well above the previous year's rate of 9 per cent, compared with the 14 per cent rise in total imports. Both exports and imports by air were probably inflated by diversion to air freight at the time of the UK dock strike last June and July.

Exports by air in 1972 amounted to £1,538 million with total exports £9,746 million on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. In absolute terms exports by air in 1972 were £234 million higher than in 1971. A large part of this increase, nearly 38 per cent, was accounted for by non-electrical machinery with exports by air of £300 million in 1971 and £388 million in 1972. The large rise in value of 18 per cent indicated a substantial increase in the volume of traffic sent by air last year. Air cargo is important for goods with high value in relation to size and weight; a proposition that is supported by the figures in Table 2. Compared to the 16 per cent of total exports sent by air 39 per cent of total exports of hides, skins and furskins were sent by air, 42 per cent of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, 36 per cent of leather products, 30 per cent non-metallic mineral manufactures and 44 per cent of clothing goods (SITC 84).

Imports by air in 1972 were £1,594 million, an increase of 19 per cent on the 1971 figure, indicating a substantial increase in volume terms. The commodity pattern on imports is similar to the export pattern, see Table 3, with 65 per cent of non-metallic mineral manufactures imports entering the country by air, 47 per cent of medicinal and pharmaceutical goods, 52 per cent of professional, scientific and controlling instruments and 44 per cent of hides, skins and furskins. The £258 million increase in imports by air last year compared with 1971 reflected, in part, a rise of £45 million in non-electrical machinery imports, £64 million to non-metallic mineral manufactures and £44 million to electrical machinery.

The broad area pattern of United Kingdom trade by air is shown in Table 4. Western Europe took 44 per cent of UK exports by air in 1972 (a similar proportion to Western Europe's share in total exports) compared with 37 per cent in 1971. The percentage of exports by air to the Sterling Area fell from 25 per cent in 1971 to just under 18 per cent last year, more or less in line with the overall decline in total UK exports to this market. North America received 27 per cent of United Kingdom exports by air in 1972, a similar proportion to 1971.

Imports by air from the Sterling Area fell sharply in 1972 accounting for only 13 per cent of total air imports compared to 22 per cent in 1971. The proportion of imports by air from Western Europe rose from 36 per cent on 1971 to 44 per cent in 1972. Most other areas showed a similar picture in 1972 as in 1971.

Additional information on the area breakdown of United Kingdom trade by air is provided in Table 5. The United States of America continued to be our largest single country market in air trade, as it is incidentally, for total trade. Last year, 22 per cent of total exports by air went to this market, the same percentage as in 1971. Imports by air from the United States accounted for 26 per cent of air trade, 1 per cent lower than in 1971. The entrépôt trade in precious stones with the Irish Republic which increased substantially in 1971 fell back last year, and this is reflected to a large extent by the fall from 31 per cent in 1971 to 14 per cent in 1972 in the proportion of our exports to the Irish Republic by air. Most of this entrépôt trade was diverted to Switzerland as is seen

TABLE 1. VALUE OF TRADE COMPARED WITH TOTAL TRADE

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Total £m fob	By air £m fob	Per cent	Total £m cif	By air £m cif	Per cent
1967	5,229.6	606.2	11.6	6,436.7	641.5	10.0
1968	6,433.9	831.5	12.9	7,897.5	929.4	11.8
1969	7,339.4	978.9	13.3	8,315.0	1,082.6	13.0
1970	8,061.1	1,095.1	13.6	9,036.8	1,220.2	13.5
1971	9,181.4	1,304.1	14.2	9,821.1	1,335.4	13.6
1972	9,745.7	1,538.3	15.8	11,155.4	1,593.8	14.3

TABLE 1(a). INCREASE IN VALUE OF UNITED KINGDOM TRADE (PER CENT ON A YEAR EARLIER)

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Total	By air	Total	By air
1967	—	10	8	18
1968	23	37	23	45
1969	14	18	5	16
1970	10	12	9	13
1971	14	19	9	9
1972	6	18	14	19

TABLE 2. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS

	Selected divisions	1971			1972		
		Total £m. fob	By air £m. fob	Per cent of total exports	Total £m. fob	By air £m. fob	Per cent of total exports
† 00	Live animals (excluding zoo animals, cats and dogs)	25.6	7.5	29	40.3	10.9	27
21	Hides, skins and furskins, undressed	59.2	24.3	41	75.7	29.9	39
51	Chemical elements and compounds	231.5	20.5	9	254.3	25.1	10
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	168.4	62.6	37	180.8	75.3	42
55	Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.	72.2	3.0	4	77.4	4.9	6
61	Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified, and dressed furskins	54.7	20.9	38	67.0	24.4	36
62	Rubber manufactures not elsewhere specified	103.6	3.7	4	96.4	4.2	4
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made up articles and related products	425.6	39.4	9	445.4	44.5	10
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, not elsewhere specified	534.4	203.5	38	617.7	185.0	30
68	Non-ferrous metals	297.2	48.8	16	346.9	61.0	18
69	Manufactures of metal, not elsewhere specified	304.5	14.5	5	290.3	16.5	6
71	Machinery other than electric	1,944.7	299.8	15	2,054.1	387.8	19
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	648.1	140.0	22	661.7	166.6	25
Ex 73	Transport equipment	1,278.5	109.6	9	1,253.7	127.9	10
84	Clothing, knitted or crocheted articles, including elastic or rubberised fabrics and articles of fur	129.4	54.9	42	144.3	64.2	44
85	Footwear, gaiters and the like	36.5	5.7	16	32.3	5.3	16
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	253.3	74.1	29	273.6	90.8	33
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles not elsewhere specified	358.4	89.9	25	413.3	111.6	27
	All other goods	2,255.3	81.7	4	2,420.6	102.7	4
	Total	9,181.4	1,304.1	14	9,745.7	1,538.3	16

† Figures shown under this heading, include horses imported temporarily for racing, breeding or other purposes.

by the figures in Table 5. Exports by air to Switzerland in 1971 were valued at £45 million out of the total exported of £232 million ie 19 per cent. Last year the percentage had more than doubled to 45 per cent.

Apart from Switzerland and the Irish Republic most Western European markets showed little change between 1971 and 1972 in the percentage of total trade conveyed by air. Among other major markets, exports by air to India and Japan grew strongly. Imports by air last year increased strongly from India and Belgium but declined from South Africa by 21 per cent.

Statistical note

The valuation of exports and imports in this article is on the *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. While estimates for total trade are now published on a balance-of-payments basis in the monthly trade article, the adjustments to that basis are not available for the main commodity groups or trading areas, nor for the analysis of trade by air.

Complete newly-built aircraft flown in and out under their own power are included in the totals for all United Kingdom trade but are excluded from the figures of trade by air.

No allowance is made either in the totals of trade or in the figures of trade by air for under-recording of exports (see *Trade and Industry*, November 25, 1970, page 319).

Imports by parcel post are included in total imports but are not available for inclusion in the figures of imports by air.

Exports by parcel post are included both in total exports and in exports by air.

TABLE 4. EXPORTS TO, AND IMPORTS FROM, VARIOUS AREAS BY AIR

	Exports			Imports		
	1971 £m fob	1972 £m fob	Per cent of total	1971 £m cif	1972 £m cif	Per cent of total
Sterling Area	320.1	273.3	17.8	294.8	203.4	12.8
North America	354.5	407.9	26.5	397.3	470.4	29.5
Latin America	23.4	27.6	1.8	10.8	13.2	0.8
Western Europe	488.5	676.7	44.0	477.1	700.2	43.9
Non-Sterling Middle East	47.5	60.6	3.9	13.9	18.5	1.2
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	17.4	14.9	1.0	92.8	127.6	8.0
Rest of the world	52.7	77.2	5.0	48.8	60.5	3.8
	1,304.1	1,538.3	100.0	1,335.4	1,593.8	100.0

TABLE 3. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS

Selected divisions	1971 Total £m cif	1971 By air £m cif	1971 Per cent of total imports	1972 Total £m cif	1972 By air £m cif	1972 Per cent of total imports
† 00 Live animals (excluding zoo animals, dogs and cats)	71.3	4.8	7	72.0	7.5	10
21 Hides skins and furskins, undressed	73.9	30.0	41	85.1	37.2	44
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	316.8	43.0	14	284.8	30.6	11
51 Chemical elements and compounds	236.0	33.9	14	265.6	40.7	15
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	37.6	16.6	44	43.7	20.6	47
55 Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	26.7	5.5	21	32.8	7.4	23
61 Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified and dressed furskins	38.0	6.0	16	47.2	6.3	13
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made up articles and related products	325.0	43.7	13	369.7	50.8	14
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, not elsewhere specified	459.3	305.7	67	571.9	369.6	65
68 Non-ferrous metals	460.4	22.4	5	447.1	20.9	5
69 Manufactures of metal, not elsewhere specified	110.4	19.2	17	136.3	19.5	14
71 Machinery other than electric	903.0	320.8	36	1,039 7	365.6	35
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	375.1	168.5	45	527.6	212.5	40
Ex 73 Transport equipment	380.9	36.3	10	609.0	45.6	7
84 Clothing, knitted or crocheted articles, including elastic or rubberised fabrics and articles of fur	178.2	34.5	19	218.8	53.1	24
85 Footwear, gaiters and the like	54.6	5.1	9	62.4	6.9	11
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	166.0	86.2	52	199.9	104.8	52
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified	261.5	99.7	38	347.8	129.3	37
All other goods	5,346.5	53.3	1	5,794.0	64.9	1
Total	9,821.1	1,335.4	14	11,155.4	1,593.8	14

† Figures shown under this heading, include horses imported temporarily for racing, breeding or other purposes.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS TO, AND IMPORTS FROM, SELECTED COUNTRIES

	Exports						Imports					
	1971			1972			1971			1972		
Selected countries	Total £m fob	By air £m fob	Per cent of total exports	Total £m fob	By air £m fob	Per cent of total exports	Total £m cif	By air £m cif	Per cent of total imports	Total £m cif	By air £m cif	Per cent of total imports
Western Germany	534.3	100.9	18.9	590.0	112.9	19.1	647.0	106.8	16.5	840.9	128.4	15.3
Netherlands	409.4	42.6	10.4	451.3	43.8	9.7	508.1	40.3	7.9	615.0	48.0	7.8
Belgium	332.1	47.3	14.2	385.7	34.7	9.0	219.0	32.0	14.6	309.5	57.2	18.5
France	393.5	101.4	25.8	510.9	131.2	25.7	444.9	94.9	21.3	603.7	130.9	21.7
Italy	249.2	50.8	20.4	283.8	59.5	21.0	282.2	30.6	10.8	353.4	36.7	10.4
Sweden	383.3	24.3	6.3	404.8	30.9	7.6	406.9	23.8	5.8	512.9	20.1	3.9
Denmark	231.6	12.1	5.2	238.1	15.2	6.4	301.1	8.7	2.9	348.1	11.8	3.4
Switzerland	231.7	44.7	19.3	367.3	164.2	44.7	225.3	81.7	36.3	369.3	201.0	54.4
Portugal	103.6	8.7	8.4	111.6	10.8	9.7	106.0	27.6	26.0	125.7	31.7	25.2
Austria	106.6	9.4	8.8	119.4	12.1	10.1	101.6	9.4	9.3	128.2	11.6	9.0
Spain	145.3	15.2	10.5	170.6	22.1	13.0	123.9	8.2	66	139.0	7.7	5.5
Irish Republic	501.2	154.1	30.7	469.3	65.9	14.0	507.2	131.2	25.9	444.8	43.2	9.7
United States of America	1 081.6	291.0	26.9	1,207.4	335.7	27.8	1,091.5	357.9	32.8	1,170.9	415.4	35.5
Canada	349.0	62.9	18.0	379.9	71.6	18.8	637.3	38.6	6.1	605.2	47.3	7.8
India	138.4	18.5	13.4	141.2	28.0	19.8	111.2	8.7	7.8	112.2	20.1	17.9
Australia	365.0	20.8	5.7	317.9	27.7	8.7	276.8	6.6	2.4	283.4	6.6	2.3
Republic of South Africa	395.0	20.6	5.2	308.4	23.7	7.7	241.1	34.1	14.1	295.7	27.1	9.2
Japan	156.5	39.2	25.0	171.6	57.4	33.4	201.5	18.1	9.0	314.0	27.7	8.8
Total	6,107.4	1,064.5	17.4	6,629.4	1,247.4	18.8	6,432.6	1.059.1	16.5	7,571.8	1,272.5	16.8
All other countries	3,074.0	239.7	7.8	3,116.2	290.9	9.3	3,388.5	276.4	8.2	3,583.7	321.3	9.0
Grand total	9,181.4	1,304.1	14.2	9.745.7	1,538.3	15.8	9.821.1	1,335.4	13.6	11,155.4	1,593.8	14.3

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Sales and orders (SIC orders VII, VIII and IX). Trends in December and year 1972

PROVISIONAL index numbers for December continue to show strongly rising trends of new orders and sales in the engineering industries. The expansion was widely based, with rising activity and orders in the three main industry sectors and to both home and export markets.

There were high trend estimates of the volume of sales, net new orders and orders-on-hand in December, as shown in the upper half of the accompanying table. Over the last quarter of 1972, the trends of export sales and net new orders rose substantially, by over 11 and 21 per cent respectively between September and December, while trends in home sales and net new orders continued to increase significantly, by 5½ and 6½ per cent over the same three months. Orders-on-hand for home and export markets also continued to grow.

Mainly owing to the markedly improved trends for the home market in the second half of 1972, especially in the fourth quarter, sales in the year rose by 6½ per cent and net new orders by 11 per cent compared with 1971. The improvements between the two years were mainly in the electrical engineering industries and to a smaller extent in the mechanical and instrument engineering sectors.

The most significant feature of the December situation shown in the table, for the combined engineering industries, was the rapid increase in net new orders. This was particularly marked for exports, which, together with the rising trend of home net new orders, resulted in a 10½ per cent increase for the trend of total net new orders between September and December. Total sales showed a significant but less rapid rise in trend, of 7 per cent in the last three months of 1972, so that total orders-on-hand increased by 2½ per cent over the period.

The forthcoming issue of Business Monitor P113 will give a more detailed analysis for the three broad sectors of mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering. Preliminary estimates based on the more detailed statistics indicate that the increase in export market sales was very largely due to higher deliveries by the electrical engineering industries. Despite the rising levels of sales in all three broad engineering sectors, the trends of orders-on-hand were

INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES (SIC ORDERS VII, VIII AND IX) (a)

Volume index numbers:
Orders-on-hand, December 1963 unadjusted = 100
Net new orders and sales, 1963 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
Trend Estimates									
1971 August	117	139	136	100	134	132	176	150	145
November	118	141	137	102	141	135	176	140	143
1972 February	118	134	140	102	137	141	173	126	139
1972 April	117	131	140	102	133	143	172	124	134
May	117	131	140	101	134	143	173	124	131
June	117	135	140	102	140	144	173	124	130
July	118	142	142	102	147	146	173	127	131
August	118	149	145	103	155	149	173	133	135
September	120	157	149	105	162	152	173	141	140
October	121	163	153	106	167	155	174	152	146
November	122	169	156	107	172	158	174	162	151
December	123	173	159	108	173	160	175	172	156
Percentage increase (c)									
September to December 1972	+2.5	+10.5	+7.0	+3.0	+6.5	+5.5	+1.0	+21.5	+11.5
Seasonally Adjusted									
1969	123	136	130	106	132	130	181	147	131
1970	122	136	136	105	131	132	183	147	146
1971	119	134	137	102	131	133	175	141	145
1972	124	149	145	109	153	148	179	139	139
1971 3rd quarter	118	144	136	101	140	133	178	156	145
4th quarter	119	138	137	102	139	134	175	137	144
1972 1st quarter	117	134	140	101	138	142	172	122	136
2nd quarter	117	142	141	102	145	143	172	137	136
3rd quarter	119	147	143	105	155	147	170	125	130
4th quarter	124	172	158	109	172	160	179	172	153
1971 October	118	138	136	101	139	134	178	137	141
November	118	130	134	101	129	130	176	132	143
December	119	147	141	102	149	139	175	141	147
1972 January	118	147	142	104	155	142	169	125	143
February	119	130	136	103	129	139	176	134	129
March	117	125	143	101	131	145	172	107	135
April	117	141	142	101	142	143	172	137	137
May	116	142	144	101	140	145	173	147	141
June	117	145	137	102	152	140	172	126	129
July	118	145	137	103	153	143	173	121	119
August	119	152	145	103	154	151	176	149	127
September	119	144	146	105	159	146	170	106	146
October	120	170	159	106	174	162	172	161	150
November	122	174	161	107	173	161	174	178	162
December	124	172	155	109	170	157	179	176	149
July -September 1972 (av.)	119	147	143	105	155	147	170	125	130
October -December 1972 (av.)	124	172	158	109	172	160	179	172	153
Percentage increase (b) (c)	+4.5	+17.0	+11.0	+4.0	+11.0	+8.5	+5.0	+37.0	+17.5

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period.
(c) The percentage changes have been based on unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point for statistical convenience.

generally showing a steady rise during the latter months of 1972.

The new results published in this table for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) are based upon an inquiry relating to December 1972, and the response of 75 per cent to the inquiry is considered sufficient for the publication of provisional estimates for this month. Taking into account the returns now received for September, October and November, the response rates in these months were 93, 85 and 80 per cent respectively.

Business Monitor P113 Engineering (Volume indices of sales and orders), which provides more detailed statistical tables and analyses of the engineering industries, is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders, for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical engineering, instrument engineering and electrical engineering respectively).

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION 1963=100

		Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1964		117	
1965		129	
1966		142	
1967		154	
1968		201	
1969		213	
1970		238	
1971		252	
1972		257	
1971	1st quarter	263	252
	2nd quarter	253	244
	3rd quarter	241	257
	4th quarter	250	254
1972	1st quarter	241	231
	2nd quarter	262	253
	3rd quarter	243	257
	4th quarter	281	286
1972	January	250	242
	February	230	218
	March	243	233
	April	253	240
	May	265	253
	June	267	266
	July	237	244
	August	232	263
	September	260	266
	October	277	284
	November	284	278
	December	282	297
1973	January	298	289
	February	298	282

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

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MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in February

In the three months ended February 1973 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 5 per cent more than in the three months ended November 1972. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in February was 23 per cent higher than in February 1972 with output of continuous filament 33 per cent more and staple fibre 16 per cent more.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

		Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964		374.3	171.5	202.8
1965		391.0	179.8	211.2
1966		399.9	186.6	213.3
1967		433.2	198.9	234.4
1968		539.1	241.8	297.4
1969		553.9	252.5	301.5
1970		599.4	257.6	341.9
1971		613.1	276.4	336.7
1972		626.5	264.0	362.5
1971	1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
	2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
	3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
	4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1972	1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
	2nd quarter	161.9	65.8	96.0
	3rd quarter	149.8	63.1	86.7
	4th quarter	169.1	75.4	93.6
1972	January	48.0	22.6	25.3
	February	45.2	17.1	28.1
	March	52.6	19.8	32.7
	April	52.3	20.3	32.0
	May	56.4	22.9	33.5
	June	53.2	22.7	30.5
	July	51.0	20.6	30.4
	August	48.5	20.2	28.3
	September	50.3	22.3	28.0
	October	56.1	25.8	30.3
	November	56.2	24.7	31.4
	December	56.8	24.9	31.9
1973	January	60.0	25.8	34.2
	February	55.5	22.8	32.7

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis: previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended February 24, 1973.

Distributors' earnings submitted	£	£
High cost films	721,077	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	82,153	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	14,395	
		817,625
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		49,417
		867,042
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to March 12, 1973, including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for four weeks ended February 24, 1973.		330,100

The fourth interim allocation for the sixteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 44 per cent.

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CATERING TRADES

Turnover in February

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the three months December-February was 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This is similar to the rate of growth in other recent periods.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, for the main kinds of business are as follows:

		All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1972	4th quarter	13	16	13	12	9
1973	January	13	14	12	14	9
	February	16	20	16	15	15

Rebasing of the catering series

The series have been provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course. The inquiry for 1969, undertaken by the Business Statistics Office under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, was designed to provide, *inter alia*, new benchmark figures for the monthly inquiry into the turnover of the catering trades. The previous reference base 1964 = 100 has been replaced by 1969 = 100. The inquiry has provided new weights for the component series, and this has resulted in small changes in the month to month movements of the published index numbers. In addition, new seasonal adjustments have been calculated for the rebased series. These take account of more recent experience than the adjustments used hitherto.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published last November under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO, 32p net.).

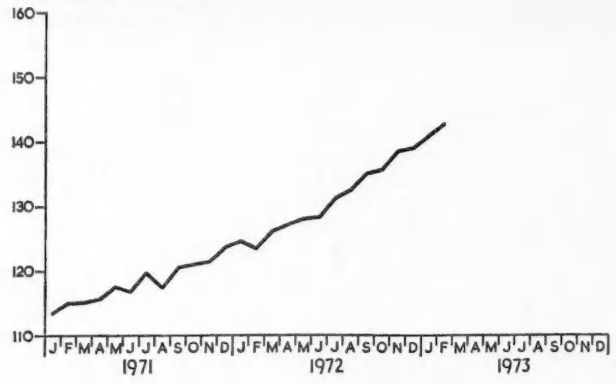
TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

		Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969		100
1970		108
1971		118
1972		131
1969	1st quarter	97
	2nd quarter	99
	3rd quarter	101
	4th quarter	102
1970	1st quarter	105
	2nd quarter	108
	3rd quarter	109
	4th quarter	111
1971	1st quarter	115
	2nd quarter	117
	3rd quarter	119
	4th quarter	122
1972	1st quarter	125
	2nd quarter	128
	3rd quarter	133
	4th quarter	138
1972	July	131
	August	133
	September*	135
	October	136
	November	139
	December*	139
1973	January	141
	February	143
1972	September-November	136
	December-February 1973	141
Percentage increase		3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The February 1973 period was the four weeks from January 28, 1973 to February 24, 1973. The February 1972 period was the four weeks from January 30, 1972 to February 26, 1972.

VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adusted
1969 = 100



RETAIL TRADES

Retailers' stocks in February

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of February showed an increase of 7 per cent over the corresponding month last year; at constant prices there was an increase of 3 per cent. With the exception of December, these changes are much in line with those recorded in recent months.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194	195	180	190	189	207	226	192
1973	186	191										
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*3*
1973	*7*	*7*										
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130	130	120	126	124	135	147	124
1973	120	123										
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*–2*
1973	*2*	*3*										

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Domestic furniture deliveries in February

THE figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders on hand in February 1973 are shown below, with earlier figures for comparison.

		Manufacturers' deliveries of domestic furniture	Value of orders on hand at end of month	Seasonally adjusted volume indices (1963 = 100)	
		£ million	£ million	Deliveries	Orders in hand
1972	February	21.5 r	57.0 r	141 r	266 r
1973	January	33.0	120.2	204 r	565
	February	32.0	130.0	207	568

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Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library which will supply prices on request (Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on request to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

United Kingdom official reserves in March

HM Treasury announce that after receipts of $115 million from public sector foreign currency borrowing under the exchange cover scheme announced in the Budget Speech, the UK official reserves rose by $118 million during March to stand at $6,036 million at the end of the month.

Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for January 1973 is 169. This is 1 point lower than the index for December 1972, but nine points higher than for January 1972. The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on January 1972 shown in brackets are: textiles 260 (+34), clothing 116 (−4), engineering and metals 116 (−6), food, drink and tobacco 119 (−), timber and furniture 149 (+11), mineral products 144 (+9), other manufacturing industries 252 (+16), gas, electricity and water 259 (+24).

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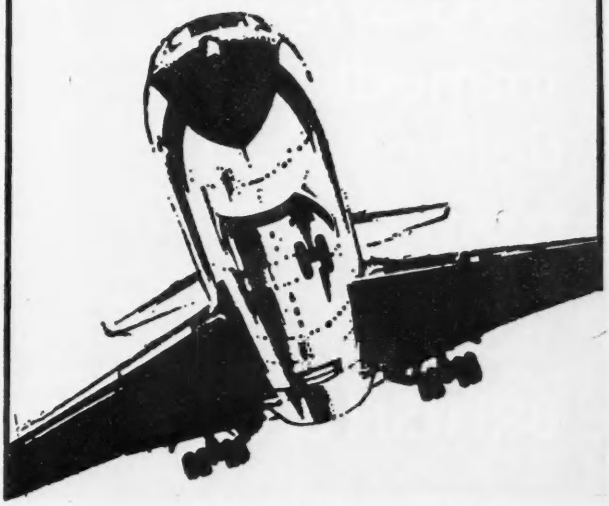

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, April 6, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The House In Nightmare Park	BR/E 36722/8/4/78	95	April 2	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Associated London Films Ltd. and Extonation Productions Ltd.
Eighteen Footers	BR/E 36756/8/4/78	20	April 4	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Australian Commonwealth Film Unit
Movietone News 2287	BR/E 36725/8/4/78	8	April 6	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2287 A	BR/E 36726/8/4/78	8	April 6	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Big and The Bad	EC 36723/8/4/78	84	April 2	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Sancrosiap-Terzafilm, Rome, J. Roitfeld Productions, Paris and Atlantida Films, Madrid
I Am Frigid . . . Why?	EC 36759/8/4/78	88	April 4	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Les Films Du Griffon, Paris
A Quiet Place to Kill	EC 36760/8/4/78	77	April 4	Eagle Films Ltd.	Tritone Film Industria, Rome, Medusa Distribuzione, Rome, Producciones D.I.A., Madrid and Nouvelle de Cinema, Paris.
			FOREIGN		
The Magic of Walt Disney World	F 36721	29	April 2	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Lady Sings the Blues	F 36724	125	April 4	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Motown-Weston Furie, Berry Gordy Productions Inc. and Motown Productions
Love Play	F 36751	72	April 4	Gemini Films	Dieter Geissler Filmproduktion, Munich
The Loves Of A French Pussycat	F 36752	82	April 4	Gemini Films	Romano Film GmbH, Munich
Erotic Witchcraft	F 36753	86	April 4	Gemini Films	Welp Productions, Paris
Lips of Blood	F 36754	71	April 4	Gemini Films	Les Films de l'Epee, Paris
Love Hate (L'Albatros)	F 36755	90	April 4	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	Balzac Films, Paris
Heat	F 36757	100	April 4	Vaughan Films Ltd.	Score Movies Ltd.
Put Your Devil In My Hell	F 36758	83	April 4	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Esteban Cinematografica, Rome

Note:
In the list of films registered during the week ended Friday, March 30, 1973, the registration number of the film 'Last Tango In Paris' should read F 36719.
In the list of films registered during the week ended Friday, March 23, 1973, the name of the renter distributing the film in Great Britain should read Cinema International Corporation (UK).

Amendments to the Register:
The title of the film 'Hallelujah I'm A Tramp' (F 8756) registered on May 16, 1933, which was amended to 'Lazybones' has been amended to show the original title 'Hallelujah I'm A Tramp' and the playing time amended to 77 minutes. The name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain has been amended to Animated Motion Pictures Limited.
The registration number of the film 'Angels Who Burn Their Wings' registered on April 24, 1972, has been amended to EC 36100/30/4/77.
The registration number of the film 'Code Name Kill' registered on September 16, 1971, has been amended to EC 35695/18/9/71.

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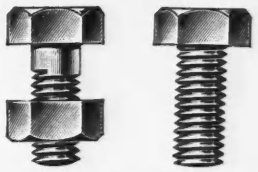

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